MEMOIRES

OF THE

Transactions

IN

SAVOY

During This

WAR.

WHEREIN

The Duke of *SAVOY*'s Foul Play with the *ALLIES*, and His Secret Correſpondence with the *French* King, are fully detected and demonſtrated, by Authentick Proofs, and Undeniable Matter of Fact.

WITH

Remarks upon the Separate Treaty of *Savoy* with *France*, and the Preſent Poſture of Affairs with Relation to a General Peace.

Fas mihi Sabbaudi *ſcelerata reſolvere jura;*
Fas odiſſe virum atque omnia ferre ſub auras.

Made *Engliſh* from the Original.

LONDON, Printed for *M. Gylliflower*, *W. Freeman*, *M. Wotton*, *J. Walthoe*, and *R. Parker*. 1697.

TO THE

Right Honourable

Charles *Lord* Spencer.

My Lord,

AMbition, *the darling Infirmity of all Mankind, but more eſpecially of Writers, has naturally put me upon this bold Attempt of addreſſing this little* Piece *to Your Lordſhip, to the end that whatever the Performance is, my Aim at leaſt might be Commendable.*

This Motive has brought upon Your Lordſhip a Trouble which will undoubtedly be follow'd by many others; yet ſtill it is my peculiar Happineſs, of which I am not a little proud, to be the Firſt that pay an early Tribute to Blooming Vertue. Nevertheleſs, to check my Vanity, it is alſo my Misfortune, that not having wherewithal of my own Growth, I am forc'd to tender the Product of a Foreign Country.

Tranſlators *are, as it were, the Nurſes of anothers Iſſue, and, like Them, generally contract from their Care a ſort of Habitual Tenderneſs, next*

to

to Natural: Yet even this almoſt Invincible Prejudice, can't ſo far prevail upon me, as to make me preſume to give any Character of our Author *to Your Lordſhip, who are ſo much Superiour to me in Things of this High Importance. Thoſe that move in my low Sphere, are too remote to judge of Objects elevated ſo high above us: For Matters of the State have as great a* Paralax *to our View, as thoſe of the Heavens.*

My Lord, *You being Heir Apparent, as well to the Wiſdom and Vertues, as Eſtate and Honour of the Ableſt*

Stateſman in Europe, *are better ſituated for ſuch Diſcoveries; and herein* Nature *has been kinder to Your Lordſhip, than* Fortune, *tho' both have not been a little Indulgent.* Dignities *and* Wealth *are ſeldom Companions to* good Senſe: *But we find them all happily reconcil'd in Your Lordſhip, tho' at the ſame time we cannot but allow the Preeminence to Your* Judgment.

This, My Lord, *entitles You to judge of this* Author's Reflections; *and the Advantages You have of a nearer Inſpection into the ſecret Springs and Movements of the*

the Affairs he treats of, enable Your Lordſhip either to confirm his Truth, or convict him of Unſincerity.

This was another Reaſon, My Lord, *why I referr'd him to receive his Doom from Your Lordſhip, either to ſtand or fall as You approve or diſallow. From Your Definitive Sentence there can lie no Appeal, ſince* Nature, Art, *and* Fortune *have all conſpir'd to qualifie You with* Great Parts, Learning, *and* Opportunity, *which render Your Authority unqueſtionable.*

My own Performance I only ſubmit to Your Lordſhips Candour and Goodneſs, the reſt

reſt of Your Noble Qualifications being Enemies to ſuch weak Endeavours: Yet I hope Your Lordſhips Pardon for my Preſumption, as well as Failings, ſince they only flow from an irreſiſtible Ambition to publiſh to the World how much I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhips moſt Humble,

Obedient, and Devoted Servant,

JOHN SAVAGE.

BOOKS lately Printed for *M. Gillyflower* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, *W. Freeman*, *M. Wotton* in *Fleetſtreet*, *J. Walthoe* in the *Temple*, and *R. Parker* under the *Piazza* of the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*.

THE Compleat Horſeman: *Diſcovering the ſureſt* Marks *of the* Beauty, Goodneſs, *and* Vices *of* Horſes, *and deſcribing the* Signs *and* Cauſes *of their* Diſeaſes, *and the true* Method *both of their* Preſervation *and* Cure: *With* Reflections *upon the Irregular and Prepoſterous Uſe of* Bleeding *and* Purging. *Together with the Art of* Shooing, *and a Deſcription of ſeveral Kinds of* Shoes, *adapted to the various Defects of* Bad Feet, *and for the Preſervation of thoſe that are* Good; *and the Beſt Method of Breeding* Colts; *with Directions to be obſerv'd in* Backing *'em*, *and* Making their Mouths, &c. *By the* Sieur de Solleyſell, *one of the* Heads *of the* Royal Academy *at* Paris. *The Eighth Edition, review'd and methodically augmented. Done into* Engliſh, *and adorn'd with* Figures. Folio.

The

The Compleat Surgeon: *or, The whole Art of* Surgery *explain'd, in a moſt familiar Method. Containing an exact Account of its Principles and ſeveral Parts,* viz. *Of the* Bones, Muſcles, Tumours, Ulcers, *and* Wounds *ſimple and complicated, or thoſe by* Gun-ſhot; *as alſo of* Venereal Diſeaſes, *the* Scurvy, Fractures, Luxations, *and all ſorts of* Chirurgical Operations; *together with their proper* Bandages *and* Dreſſings. *To which is added, A* Chirurgical Diſpenſatory; *ſhewing the Manner how to prepare all ſuch* Medicines *as are moſt neceſſary for a* Surgeon, *and particularly the* Mercurial Panacæa. *Written in* French *by* M. le Clerc, *Phyſician in Ordinary, and Privy-Counſellor to the* French *King*; *and faithfully tranſlated into* Engliſh.

The Art of Preſerving *and* Reſtoring Health. *Explaining the* Nature *and* Cauſes *of the* Diſtempers *that afflict Mankind. Alſo ſhewing, That every Man is, or may be, his own beſt* Phyſician. *To which is added, A Treatiſe of the moſt Simple and Effectual* Remedies *for the Diſeaſes of Men and Women. Written in* French *by* M. Flamand *M. D. and faithfully tranſlated into* Engliſh.

The

The Roman Hiſtory, *from the Building of the* City, *to the perfect Settlement of the* Empire *by* Auguſtus Cæſar. *Containing the Space of* 727 *Years. Deſign'd as well for the underſtanding of the* Roman *Authors, as the* Roman *Affairs. The Second Edition, carefully revis'd, and much improv'd. By* Laurence Echard *A. M. of* Chriſt's-College *in* Cambridge.

A New Voyage *to the* Levant: *Containing an Account of the moſt Remarkable Curioſities in* Germany, France, Italy, Malta, *and* Turkey; *With Hiſtorical* Obſervations *relating to the* Preſent *and* Ancient *State of thoſe Countries. By the* Sieur du Mont. *Done into* Engliſh, *and adorn'd with* Figures.

Now in the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily Publiſh'd.

OF Wiſdom: *Three Books. Written Originally in* French *by the* Sieur de Charron; *With an Account of the* Author. *Made* Engliſh *by Mr.* Stanhope, *late Fellow of* King's-College *in* Cambridge, *from the beſt Edition, corrected and enlarged by the Author, a little before his Death.*

A

A New Journey *thro' a Vaſt Country lately diſcover'd, extending above Four thouſand Miles, between* New France *and* New Mexico *in* America: *With a Deſcription of the Great* Lakes, Cataracts, Rivers, Plants, Animals, *with the* Manners, Cuſtoms, *and* Languages *of the ſeveral Native* Indians, *and the Advantages of Commerce with thoſe different Nations, which are thought to reach to the* South Seas. *The whole illuſtrated with a* Map *of the Country and* Figures, *and Dedicated to His Majeſty King* William. *By* M. Hennapin, *now Reſident in* Holland.

MEMOIRES OF THE TRANSACTIONS IN SAVOY.

WHen a Man ſeriouſly conſiders upon what Motives *Victor Amedeus* II. Duke of *Savoy* embrac'd the Intereſt of the moſt Serene Allies, and entred into a Confederacy with ſo many Auguſt Princes, whoſe only Aim is the Repoſe of *Chriſtendom*, and Security of *Europe*; he will be under the greateſt Surpriſe imaginable, to hear that His Royal Highneſs, without any regard to an Alliance ſolemnly ſworn before the Abbot *Grimani* the Emperor's Mi-

niſter, ſhould all of a ſudden take off the Mask, and forſake a Party which had ſacrific'd but too much for his Support. This Conduct of his can have no other Cauſe than the pernicicious Counſels of his Cabinet-Miniſters, who having been under-hand corrupted by the Artifices and vaſt Sums of Money of the *French* Court, have undoubtedly occaſion'd all theſe Proceedings, ſo very oppoſite to his true Intereſt. Thoſe that are beſt acquainted with his Royal Highneſs, differ ſomething in his Character: They all agree, he is a Man of Senſe and Wit, Active, Generous, and Brave: But ſome add, he is exceedingly Covetous; which is plain enough by his ſcraping up above Twenty Millions during this War.

But who are thoſe that have ſo well adviſ'd his Highneſs? Is not the Count of *Bens*, Preſident of the Council of War, one of 'em? And that, as he is a great Time-ſerver, full of Deſign and Diſſimulation; One whoſe more peculiar Character is to be a downright Courtier, ſince he will freely offer

offer his Service, and ſhew great Kindneſs to his Viſitors, but ſeldom or never obliges any. * He will wait upon People out of his very Doors with the greateſt Civility imaginable, which might very well gain him the Repute of a moſt officious and obliging Perſon, did not his Hypocriſie glare thro' his Courteſie, and detect the Malignity of his Intentions.

* *After this manner he behav'd himſelf towards the* Engliſh *Miniſters, when they viſited him; whilſt at the ſame time he made a more hearty Welcome to the Emiſſaries of* France.

After this refin'd Courtier, comes the Prince of *Carignan*, his Royal Highneſs's Uncle, who troubles himſelf but little with Affairs of State, chooſing rather to live like a *Stoick* than *Politician*; his Genius confining him wholly to a ſupine Neglect of all Buſineſs and Publick Affairs.

Next comes the Chevalier *Tane*, the Duke's Favourite, who underſtands the Art of Diſſimulation and Flattery ſo perfectly well, that he eaſily diſtin-

guiſhes himſelf to be a *Jeſuite* of ſome ſtanding. This Perſon has a great Aſcendant over his Royal Highneſs, inſomuch that whatever he ſays or does cannot fail to meet with Applauſe. In a word, he is the *Apollo* of *Turin*, and his Deciſions are liſtned to as Oracles.

After him is the Marqueſs of *St. Thomas*, Chief Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. This Perſon is employ'd in all Negotiations abroad, and that by reaſon of his Experience formerly acquir'd by defending his Maſter againſt the Princes of *Italy* his Neighbours. He is very proper to improve his Duke's Intereſts, and alſo Sincere and Honeſt, as far as the *Italian* Politicks will give him leave; except that he often promiſes, but ſeldom keeps his Word.

To all theſe choice Miniſters of his Royal Highneſs's Cabinet, we muſt yet add Two more, exceedingly conſiderable, and who are as it were the Soul that informs the whole Body. Theſe are, her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs,

Dutcheſs, and the Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque*, General of the Duke's Forces. Every body knows the Dutcheſs to be Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, Brother of the *French* King; and therefore her Inclinations muſt reaſonably be ſuppos'd to correſpond with her Birth. This is to ſpeak all in a word; ſo that I have reckon'd up more than ſufficient to form a good Council. Women have naturally the Gift of Pleaſing and Perſwading; they are generally ſubtle and diſſembling: Wherefore in this Aſſembly we may aſcribe to her Royal Highneſs all the Qualities of *Meduſa*'s Head, which were to render motionleſs, or metamorphoſe into Monſters, ſuch as oppos'd the Deliberations in favour of *France*.

To this Stateſwoman we muſt moreover aſſociate the Dutcheſs Dowager, his Royal Highneſs's Mother, who has never yet approv'd her ſelf ſo truly *French* as upon this Occaſion. However, perhaps rich Preſents and dazling *Louidors* have blinded her, and caus'd her to alter her Opinion with

her Condition. But be the Occaſion what it will, 'tis certain, ſhe had no ſmall ſhare in inclining the Balance, tho' whether to her own Advantage or not, may come hereafter to be queſtion'd. *France* could never have fail'd to ſucceed, ſince it ſo prudently made uſe of Women's Wit, which generally bears the Bell againſt all Oppoſers.

Two ſuch Female Preſidents were not enough for this Council; a third of the other Sex muſt be added to 'em, a Man who was bold, and of Authority ſufficient to put their Reſolves in execution. For this Work none was thought ſo proper as the Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque*, to whoſe Honour it may be ſaid that he acquitted himſelf like a brave Captain; and conſequently deſerved both Praiſes and Applauſes of all the Court. Nevertheleſs none ſtuck ſo cloſe to him as the the Proteſtants and *Engliſh* Troops, tho' at the ſame time he expoſed 'em by his ſecret Intelligences with Mareſchal *Catinat*, to a more bloody and cruel Maſſacre than that of St. *Bartholomew*.

Time

Time that clears all things will discover the rest, and I shall reserve a farther Illustration of it to the Sequel of this Work.

For the present, I will only add, that this Marquess is very considerable at the Court of *Turin*, on account of his great Employments which have acquir'd him an Authority that makes him look'd upon as the sole *Arbiter* both of the Good and Ill there practised. He is his Royal Highnesses chief Favourite, General of his Armies, a Knight, Great Master of the Ordnance, and heretofore Governour of *Montmellian*, now of *Coni*. Moreover, he has had the Fortune to have all his Orders well executed by his Lieutenant-Generals the Marquesses of *Casal*, *Pianese*, *Tane* and *Parella*, all who have been faithful Abettors in favour of the *French* Court, and receiv'd Pensions and Bribes accordingly. Thus his Royal Highness must needs have been well serv'd by Ministers that have made it their chief Aim to advance the Interest and Glory of *France*.

After having thus given a ſmall Sketch of his Royal Highneſs's chief Favourites, it would not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of his ſeveral Miniſters that have been ſent to the moſt Serene Allies throughout the whole Courſe of this War; which to perform accurately, I ſhall content my ſelf only with affirming, that the Preſident *de la Tour*, Envoy to his *Britannick* Majeſty, as alſo to the *States General*; and likewiſe the Count of *Turin*, Envoy to his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria*, are both Jeſuits, as well as the other Miſters employ'd to the reſt of the Confederates. But here we muſt except Monſieur *Perier* Reſident at the Emperour's Court, who is indeed the Son of a Banker. He has purchas'd a great many fair Poſſeſſions in *Tranſylvania*, and *France* has ſupply'd him with 400000 *Piſtoles* for that purpoſe: But you may very well imagine ſhe did not do it for nothing; he no doubt was ſerviceable to her in his turn. After this we muſt not wonder if this Prince's Affairs have been ſo well manag'd. He could not have pitch'd upon

upon fitter Perſons for his Service, nor more proper to bring his Deſigns about, which nevertheleſs he has all along endeavour'd to conceal from his firſt pretended Rupture with *France*.

But before we come to Particulars of his Highneſs's Conduct in this War towards the moſt Serene Allies, let us look into the Cauſes of his Grievances, which oblig'd him to declare againſt a Crown he was ty'd to by a kind of *Gordian* Knot; and which *France*, upon Concluſion of the Peace, repreſented by Fire-works as an Emblem, to denote to the Allies, that their Conjunction was eaſie to be diſſolv'd when the Duke of *Savoy* was once withdrawn.

We have already made known the Conditions or rather Inclinations of this Duke's Favourites; and we are willing to diſcharge his Highneſs and lay the Blame wholly upon thoſe Miniſters: Therefore let us dive into his moſt inmoſt Receſſes, and have ſo much Charity for him as to believe his Deſigns were always juſt, and that he

he had all the reaſon in the World to break with *France*, to deliver himſelf from a Slavery he had ſo long undergone.

The Occaſion of his Royal Highneſs's Engaging againſt this Crown muſt then be ſuppoſed to be too free himſelf from a Yoke that was intolerable. His Neighbours the *French* reduc'd him to that Condition that he ſcarce durſt rule in his own Palace; but depended ſo abſolutely on that Monarch, that he was even like a Vaſſal to his Lord; inſomuch that upon his leaſt Advances, *France* was preſently upon the Catch to pry into his Conduct, tho' he never meant 'em the leaſt harm. Fatal Law! which always impoſes the greateſt Reſpect and Submiſſion upon the Weak. Nay, this Prince's ſtrict Alliance with that Kingdom, by his Marriage with Madamoiſelle *d Orleans*, did but ſubject him the more to a Power which exacts Obedience from all.

This Affinity, which he no doubt foreſaw to be fatal to him, his Court being

ing always crowded with *French*, which were as ſo many Spies ſet over him to inform their Maſter of whatever paſs'd in his Councils, influenc'd him at laſt with the ſevereſt Diſcontent, and filled him full of ſecret Alarms and Fears that he might one Day be robb'd of his Dukedom in like manner as the Duke of *Lorrain* had been. We ſhould never have done, if we intended to recount the ſeveral Inſults made him by the *French* King, even from his Minority to this Rupture, whereby we may perceive what deſperate Hazards Princes run that match into the Royal Family of *France*.

If his Royal Highneſs had thought fit to have liſten'd to the Advice of the Emperour and ſome Princes of *Italy*, his Neighbours and faithful Friends, who counſel'd him to marry one of the Princeſſes of the Houſe of *Newbourg*, no doubt he had play'd his Game better, and follow'd his Intereſt ſurer: When, on the contrary, he now lies under the greateſt Conſtraint, to be turn'd and manag'd at the Pleaſure of *France*; and to do what-

whatever that Imperious Crown thinks fit to command.

The Alliances of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria* with *France* have coſt 'em ſo dear, that their greateſt Poſſeſſions are now in danger of devolving to that Crown; and which has been the Occaſion of the firſt Sparks that have kindl'd this War in *Europe*. If therefore his Royal Highneſs had pleas'd to benefit himſelf by theſe Examples, as many other Princes have done, he would never have conſented to this Marriage; and thereupon might the better have ſecur'd his Quiet, aſcertain'd the Succeſſion of his Dominions to his rightful Heirs; might have maintain'd a Neutrality, and procur'd a ſtrict Alliance with his Imperial Majeſty, to whom he has had much greater Obligations than to the *French* King.

Moreover, what ſufficient Reaſons had not his Royal Highneſs to diſtruſt the Councils of *France*, after their Deſigns to out him of his Throne, by filling his Head with Chimerical Thoughts

Thoughts of the Crown of *Portugal*? The *French* King had manag'd this Intrigue ſo ſecretly, and his Miniſters carried it on with ſuch Dexterity, that they had perſuaded the King of *Portugal* to beſtow his Daughter in Marriage on this young Prince: And his Royal Highneſs was ſo far aſſur'd of the Sincerity of their Intentions, that he had freely conſented to it, they having firſt inſinuated to him, that the K. of *Portugal* being incapable of having more Children, his Crown by ſuch means muſt infallibly deſcend to him. Hereupon it was advis'd neceſſary for this Duke to go to that Kingdom, abandon his own Dominions, and reſide ſo far diſtant in Expectation of *Don Pedro*'s Death, that he might be in a more immediate Readineſs to aſcend his Throne. Whilſt this politick Crown fed the Court of *Turin* with theſe vain Hopes, it was intended the *French* King ſhould ſeize upon his Dominions of *Savoy*, and unite 'em to his own.

This

This Negotiation was ſo far advanc'd, that his Royal Highneſſe's Equipage was ſet forth, and got as far as *Grenoble*, when the Dutcheſs *Dowager* his Mother, influenc'd by the chief Lords of the Court, who all perceiv'd clearly the Deſigns of *France*, to deprive this Prince of his Dukedom, did all ſhe could to prevent ſo fatal a Miſcarriage. Nevertheleſs all her Endeavours would have ſignified nothing, had not his Subjects with Tears in their Eyes, run in Crowds about his Palace, earneſtly imploring their lawful Sovereign not to leave 'em. His Royal Highneſs at length gave way to their importunate Entreaties, and ſuffer'd himſelf to be won by their juſt Prayers. Whereupon this Grand Negotiation, which had almoſt drain'd the Coffers of *France*, fell to the Ground on a ſudden, and was never reſum'd after.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having been thus bafflʼd in his Deſigns upon *Savoy*, diſſembl'd his Reſentments for ſome time; till at length he acquainted the Court of *Turin* by one of

of his Miniſters, that he was extremely ſorry, that a Propoſal to advance his Royal Highneſs to the Throne of *Portugal* ſhould be ſo vigorouſly oppos'd. But ſince the Dutcheſs his Mother, and prepoſterous Love of his Subjects, had prevail'd againſt his Endeavours, he was reſolv'd for his part to thank *Don Pedro*, by his Ambaſſador, for his kind Compliance with his Requeſt, and leave the Duke to do as he thought fit: And moreover, that if he had but in the leaſt imagin'd that his Negotiation would not have been accepted, he would never have troubl'd his Head about it. It has always been the Cuſtom of *France* to enlarge its Dominions more by Policy than Force, and which has been partly owing to Money, and partly to the Addreſs of its Miniſters. This has been a Secret unknown to other Courts of *Europe*, or, perhaps rather abhorr'd by 'em.

But whatever it be, the *French* King finding it impoſſible to prevail ſo far againſt his Highneſs, by reaſon of the Situation of his Country, as to get any

any Entrance into *Italy*, to the end that he might ſtrike in with the firſt Diſturbances amongſt thoſe Princes, or, at leaſt keep 'em in awe, and infuſe Jealouſie into 'em, as he has formerly done to the other Princes of *Europe* his Neighbours; thought beſt, after this Baffle, to engage the young Duke by another Artifice; and that was to propoſe to him one of his own Daughters in Marriage. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Intereſt was yet ſo good at the Court of *Turin*, that the Dutcheſs *Dowager* and his Royal Highneſs's Council preferr'd this Proffer of Madamoiſelle *d'Orleans* to others of the Emperour and ſome Princes of *Italy*. The Fear of enraging ſo powerful a Monarch as that of *France*, and who might prove ſo dangerous a Neighbour, who had moreover formerly, at the Death of his Royal Highneſs's Father *Charles Emanuel* the ſecond, conſented to be his Guardian, ſoon enclin'd the Council of *Turin* to accept Madamoiſelle *d'Orleans* before either the Princeſs of *Newburgh* or *Tuſcany*. This was a Marriage therefore where Policy and Fear had a great-

greater ſhare than Inclination, and conſequently his Royal Highneſs could not expect but what he has ſince ſo often experienc'd to his coſt. Nevertheleſs what has already happen'd, is nothing in reſpect of what in all Probability may hereafter befal him. It may be, his Deſtiny has reſerv'd a Scourge that ſhall prove fatal both to him, his Succeſſours, and the general Repoſe of *Italy* beſides. Theſe are the Preſages of ſuch as are well vers'd in the Politicks of theſe times, and without any farther penetrating into Futurity, for my own part, I dare affirm, that one of theſe things muſt inevitably happen, either that *France* bound its Ambition on this ſide of *Italy*, or that ſhe become one Day Miſtriſs of all *Savoy*.

The *French* King's Pretenſions to this Dutchy, and the preſent Poſture of Affairs encline him naturally to that end, and the only ſhift his Royal Highneſs ſeems to have had left, was to have perſiſted in that juſt War, in Conjunction with the moſt Serene Allies. The potent Princes which com-

compoſe thls League, have not been wanting to repreſent often to him by their Miniſters his ſlippery Proceedings whilſt he gave ear to the flattering Promiſes of the common Enemy. His Imperial and Catholick Majeſty's Envoys were even tir'd with proffering their important Reaſons which were ſo capable to undeceive him; but his Royal Highneſs rather enclin'd to be ſeduc'd by the Emiſſaries of *France*, than preſerv'd by the wholſome Advice of the Allies; the Difference between which being, that the Council and Promiſes of the Confederates were ſolid and real, when thoſe of *France* were full of nothing but Venom, Deceit and *Chimera's*.

But to ſearch deeper into the Court of *Turin*, which is, without diſpute, one of the moſt ſubtle and politick in in *Europe*; it is abſolutely neceſſary to trace back their firſt Differences with the *French* King: After which we intend to follow his Royal Highneſs Step by Step in his Conduct during this War, as well in regard to the *French* King as to the moſt Serene Allies.

At

At the beginning of the Year 1690, the *French* King having reſolv'd to carry the War into *Italy*, the Duke of *Fuenſalida* Governour of *Milan*, with all the diligence imaginable, began to raiſe Troops, fill up Magazines, and repair his Fortifications, to the end that he might be in a Condition to oppoſe the Progreſſes of the *French*, who were then marching towards *Italy*. But at the ſame time, what moſt perplex'd this Governour, was the Conduct of the Court of *Turin*; which was a Riddle ſo obſcure, that even the moſt refin'd Politicians were not able to ſolve it. This gave him more Diſturbance than all the Preparations of *France*. For on one hand he ſuſpected the D. of *Savoy* to have underhand made a tripple Alliance with the *French* King and D. of *Modena* to joyn their Forces together, and fall upon the *Milaneze*; and on the other, he obſerved this Prince ſo very wavering, that he knew not what to think of him: For at the ſame time that he promis'd the *French* King to ſtand Neuter, he engaged his Word to the Emperour and King

King of *Spain*, that he would declare on their ſide.

The different Diſpoſitions of his Royal Highneſs at this Juncture, and his ſtudi'd Conduct of Affairs, might very well augment the Jealouſies and Suſpicions of the *French* King, who began to fear that this Prince might at length play him an *Italian* Trick. The *French* therefore, who are generally very wary, made it their chief Buſineſs to obſerve his Actions cloſely; and having diſcover'd ſomething that ſeem'd to bode 'em no good, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty immediately ſent him word, That he was not at all ſatisfi'd with his Neutrality, but further requir'd the Citadels of *Verceil* and *Turin* for Security of his Promiſe.

This haughty Meſſage from the *French* King did not at all diſcompoſe the Duke; he was reſolv'd upon an even Temper, the better to carry on his Deſigns: Therefore he contented himſelf for the preſent with only deſiring the *French* King to allow him ſome Time for an Anſwer. This pacified

cifi'd the angry Monarch for a while, hoping thereby to obtain from him an exact Neutrality, which was all that he desir'd, to the end that the *French* might the more easily enter *Italy*, and facilitate the Conquest of *Milan*.

During this, the Emissaries of *France* at his Royal Highness's Court discover'd another Proceeding, which extreamly augmented their Jealousies; and that was, That the Duke was about to forsake their Interest, and engage in that of the Emperour. All the World knows his Royal Highness pretends a Right to the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, since *Lewis* the Third, Duke of *Savoy*, married *Charlotte* Widow of *John* King of *Portugal*, Daughter of *John*, Son of *James Paleologus* Emperour of the East, who gave for Portion to his said Daughter *Charlotte* the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, in such manner, that this *Lewis* Duke of *Savoy* was Crown'd King of *Cyprus* in presence of *John de Lusignan* King of *Cyprus*, his Father-in-Law. From thence the Dukes of *Savoy* have the Title of *Royal Highness*, and bear an Arch'd Crown, which the

the Kings of *France*, or other Princes of *Europe*, have never diſputed, always giving 'em proportionable Reſpect; the Emperour only excepted, who wou'd never yet allow them that Regal Character.

His Royal Highneſs conſidering there was now a favourable Opportunity for him, ſince the Emperour thought fit to engage him by his Miniſters to break with *France*, made uſe of the Occaſion to offer a Million of *Florins* to his Imperial Majeſty, provided he would acknowledge him King of *Cyprus*, and allow him the ſame Honours which the King of *France* and other Princes had always done. His Royal Highneſs further propos'd to his Imperial Majeſty, That he would buy the *Fiefs* which he had got in *Savoy* and the Republick of *Genoa*, which properly belong'd to the Emperour; for both which he proffer'd vaſt Sums of Money, not doubting in the leaſt but ſuch Propoſals wou'd be hearken'd to, at a time eſpecially when the Emperour had ſo great Occaſion for Money to ſupport his Wars againſt

againſt two Puiſſant Enemies. Nevertheleſs, his Imperial Majeſty at firſt refus'd all; but his Royal Highneſs not being a whit diſcourag'd, was reſolv'd ſtill to manage *France*, and at the ſame time to repeat his Requeſts to the Emperour, till he had obtain'd what he ſo much deſir'd.

This his Negotiation was at length concluded in his favour, and the Emperour was willing to yield to the Duke's Demands, provided the Million of *Florins* were paid into the Bank of *Venice*. This Tranſaction extreamly ſurpriz'd the *French* Court, inſomuch that they conceiv'd a more than ordinary Jealouſie that his Royal Highneſs was entred into a ſtrict Alliance with the Houſe of *Auſtria* their Enemy. This they thought would ſoon appear by a Rupture on the Duke's Side, which would abſolutely break their Meaſures, and exceedingly embroil their Deſigns on *Italy*; they having propos'd an Amity with his Royal Highneſs, and a Paſſage thro' his Dominions, to be the beſt Means of dealing with the *Milaneze*, who they

knew would never be ſtrong enough to reſiſt 'em, unleſs aſſiſted by the *Savoyard*.

The Duke of *Savoy*, who is a great Maſter in the Art of Hypocriſie, made uſe of all his Cunning, after having plaid his own Game, to ſweeten the *French* King; aſſuring him by his Miniſter, That he never yet thought of forſaking his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Intereſt, nor attempting any thing which might in the leaſt infringe the inviolable Union betwixt 'em. But nevertheleſs, theſe ſubtle Proteſtations of his were not capable to diſſipate the Jealouſies of that Monarch. He had already ſo well obſerv'd the Conduct of the Court of *Turin*, that he began to treat them as Diſſemblers, and their Duke as a Cheat, who on the one ſide had plaid on his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and on the other, on the Emperour. *Machiavel* has ſo well taught his Country-men, that we may affirm, the *Italian* Princes are thoſe that underſtand him beſt, and know how to make the beſt uſe of him.

It

It would be proper here to give an Account, before we proceed any further, of an Intrigue concerted ſome time ſince between the Emperour and his Royal Highneſs, and diſcover'd by the *French* meerly by force of Money, which made 'em ever after ſo very jealous of this Prince's Conduct, that upon his leaſt Advances, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was immediately upon his Guard. This is the Relation, which muſt be ſuppos'd to be the more Authentick, as we had it from the beſt Original. In the Year 1687, a little after the famous League of *Auſburg*, the Count *B*—— was ſent by his Imperial Majeſty to the Court of *Turin*, to propoſe to his Royal Highneſs a new Negotiation. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being ſoon acquainted with it by his Emiſſaries, immediately writ to his Embaſſadour reſident at that Court about it. Purſuant to which, his Embaſſadour endeavour'd all he could to be preſent at the Audience of this Miniſter, and moreover acquainted the Court of *Turin*, that he abſolutely inſiſted there-

upon. His Royal Highneſs believing he could never have a ſecret Interview with this Miniſter, by reaſon of the conſtant Attendance of the *French* Embaſſadour, reſolv'd to comply with the latter, but withal determin'd, by a ſecret Intelligence with the Envoy, to convert all the Embaſſy into Ceremonies and Compliments.

When this was done, the *Count* was exceeding impatient to acquit himſelf of his true Negotiation, and therefore reſolv'd to go diſguis'd like a Page into the Duke's Chamber, where he ſoon got an Opportunity to preſent him with a Writing to ſign, which contain'd ſome general Propoſitions; and moreover procur'd from him a Promiſe to be at the *Carnival* at *Venice*. His Royal Highneſs reſolv'd to be there at the Time appointed; but to avoid ſuſpicion, gave out, That he deſign'd only to go thither for Diverſion; when his true Reaſon was to confer with the Duke of *Bavaria*, and ſome other Princes, about a Confederacy againſt *France*.

Some

Some time after the Count's departure, the Duke made known his intended Journey, when the *French* Embaſſador, fearing ſome Stratagem, would needs proffer his Service to wait on his Royal Highneſs, which the Duke endeavour'd to divert by all imaginable Means; but finding all fruitleſs, at laſt conſented to his Requeſt, the better to prevent any Suſpicion that Miniſter might have of him.

Theſe Princes being at length met at *Venice*, thought it moſt proper to treat ſecretly of the Affairs they came about; and for this purpoſe had procur'd a very fit Perſon, a Monk, to go backwards and forwards among them.

By theſe Means an Alliance was ſoon ſtruck up between the Emperour, the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Bavaria*, and ſome other Sovereign Princes, upon the Foot of the Project concerted at *Ausburg*. The Treaty being thus ſign'd, the Princes took their Leaves

of each other, and went towards their ſeveral Homes, after having drank liberally to the Succeſs of an Union they had ſo luckily engag'd in. The Duke of *Savoy* return'd thro' his Dominions as he came, accompanied by the *French* Embaſſador, who had not ſo much as quitted him one Moment all the while. His Royal Highneſs, you muſt ſuppoſe, was not a little tickl'd with the Succeſs of this Expedition, which nevertheleſs was of no long continuance; for they had ſcarce travell'd a League, before the *French* Miniſter began to reproach him very ſeverely with having contracted a Confederacy with the King his Maſter's Enemies, which the Duke at firſt abſolutely deny'd; but the Embaſſador immediately thereupon ſhewing him a Copy of the Treaty, you may imagine he remain'd under the greateſt Surprize.

I don't queſtion but you will be glad to know by what Stratagem this Miniſter obtain'd a Paper of this Importance: Why, it was by means of the very Monk we before ſpoke of; for

for the Embaſſador having obſerv'd that Perſon to go and come often between the Princes, thought it but good Policy to ſound him, and at laſt ſo far ſucceeded, that upon paying the promis'd Sum of 200000 *Livres*, he obtain'd a true Copy of the Treaty. We may hereby obſerve, That nothing can eſcape the Knowledge of *France*, ſince ſhe is willing to give ſo liberally for her Intelligence. Theſe ſubtle Proceedings of the Duke's caus'd his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ever after to give no great Credit to his Proteſtations, but always to ſuſpect him of inclining to the Emperour's Intereſt.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty look'd upon this Treaty of *Venice* like that of *Ausburg*, to be a trifling Project, and no ways capable to oppoſe his Deſigns: But notwitſtanding, he reſerv'd a Reſolution to revenge the Treachery plaid him, upon the firſt Occaſion. But as the League of *Ausburg* ſerv'd for a Foundation to that of *Venice*, ſo, no doubt, this Treaty of *Venice* has been a Ground-plot for the Confederacy which has ſince been contracted with *Savoy*.

To return to my Subject: His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being but ill ſatiſfied with the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs, thought it high time not to ſuffer himſelf to be blinded any longer by his fair Proteſtations; and therefore without further delay commanded Monſieur *Catinat* immediately to paſs the Mountains with an Army of above 18000 Men. This General poſted away before his Army to *Turin*, to learn from the Duke's own Mouth, what was hitherto only tranſmitted by Miniſters, the Reſult of his Reſolutions.

The Approaches of this Army ſoon alarm'd all the Princes of *Italy*, inſomuch that they quickly got together to keep the War out of their own Territories, which was like to rage ſo fiercely in their Neighbourhood; or at leaſt to endeavour a Neutrality, if they could not obtain an Accommodation between the two Crowns. Herein the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* was the moſt earneſt; but what engag'd him chiefly, was, the dangerous Sickneſs

Sickneſs of the *Dauphineſs*, hoping that if ſhe dy'd, by obliging *France* in this Mediation, he might have an Opportunity to get his Daughter accepted in Marriage by the *Dauphin*.

The Duke of *Fuenſalida* fearing leſt Mareſchal *Catinat*'s arrival at *Turin* might alter the Diſpoſitions of that Court, which had already determin'd to declare in favour of the Emperour, thought his ſureſt way was to provide ſpeedily for his Defence, in caſe Affairs might happen diſadvantageous for the *Milaneze*. He immediately therefore iſſu'd out Commiſſions for new Levies; writ to the Vice-Roy of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*, to ſend him freſh Recruits; got ready his Magazins, and ſoon ſtood upon his Guard, expecting Acts of Hoſtility every Day from the *French*.

Before we proceed further, it will not be amiſs to give a ſhort Account of the Rigours us'd by the Court of *France* towards his Royal Highneſs, by inſiſting peremptorily on his driving the *Vaudois* out of his Dominions, for no Reaſon; and which was one of the principal Motives that en-

gag'd the Duke of *Savoy* to ſeek after his Liberty, by a timely breaking with that Tyrant. For whenever it pleas'd this Moſt Chriſtian King to Command, he muſt unavoidably Obey, being no better than a Tributary to his Pleaſure. Every body knows, his Royal Highneſs cou'd not eaſily have been wrought upon to baniſh ſuch faithful Subjects as the *Vaudois*, who had ſo often ſignalliz'd their Zeal and Courage for both him and his Predeceſſors: But this Moſt Chriſtian King, having form'd his Deſign to extirpate the Reform'd Religion, not only out of *France*, but alſo whereever elſe he could prevail, corrupted ſo the Inclinations of this Prince and his Miniſters, that his Royal Highneſs all of a ſudden became a Perſecutor, in ſpite of his natural Diſpoſition to the contrary. As ſoon therefore as this pernicious Practice was begun at *Turin*, you might there perceive the ſame cruel Spirit and Politicks reign as in *France*; and his Royal Highneſs, whatever natural averſion he had for ſuch Barbarities, was forc'd to yield to the *French* Example, without ſo much

much as enquiring whether his Proceedings were juſt or not.

The *Vaudois* had enjoy'd an uninterrupted Exerciſe of their Religion ever ſince the War with the *Genoeſe*, and were never perſecuted under the Reign of *Charles Emanuel* the Second, nor the Regency of the Dutcheſs Dowager, even till the Year 1685; which made them hope they might ſtill have the ſame Liberty under the preſent Reign of *Victor Amedeus* II. and the rather, becauſe they had done him conſiderable Services againſt the *Mondovite* Rebels, which he ſuppreſs'd meerly by their Aſſiſtance, in the Year 1684. All theſe Conſiderations enclin'd his Royal Highneſs to write 'em a very obliging Letrer; but the Machinations of the *French* King, who had reſolv'd to deſtroy 'em, were ſo ſucceſsful at the Court of *Turin*, that he obtain'd whatever he pleas'd, his Royal Highneſs not daring to refuſe one in whoſe Power it was to force him to obey. The firſt Proceedings therefore of the *French* Miniſters were to require, That the Governor of the Vallies ſhould publiſh an Edict to forbid

all

all Strangers inhabiting there. This came out about the end of the Year 1685, and was as a Fore-runner to all the Cruelties that were afterwards there practis'd. But here we may excuſe his Royal Highneſs thus far, that he only conſented by a baſe Condeſcenſion to have his Subjects butcher'd by a Power that conſults only his heat of Revenge and Ambition to rule Paramount in all the Courts of *Europe*.

After the Expiration of the Edict of *Nantes*, the Council of *France*, who vow'd the Deſtruction of the *Vaudois*, together with the *Hugonots*, made freſh Motions to the Duke of *Savoy*, to publiſh a ſecond Edict againſt them; which they obtain'd the 31th of *January* 1686, and by which the Exerciſe of their Religion was forbid, under Penalty of their Lives, Confiſcation of their Goods, Demoliſhing of their Temples, and Baniſhment of their Preachers: And moreover, their Children were to be Baptiz'd, and brought up in the Catholick Religion, at the peril of their Father's being otherwiſe ſent to the Gallies. The

The *Vaudois* hereupon preſented four ſubſequent Petitions to his Royal Highneſs, humbly praying to have this Edict revok'd; but all to no purpoſe: for they were likely to be redreſs'd only by Delays. They could not in the leaſt imagine what ſhould induce the Duke of *Savoy* to treat 'em after ſo barbarous a manner; never miſtruſting the Influence of the *French* Miniſter, becauſe they thought themſelves ſecure of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Protection, he having before declar'd himſelf *Garrantee* of the Patents granted 'em in the Years 1655 and 1664, which he not only procur'd from his Royal Highneſs in their favour, but alſo ſent a formidable Army into *Piedmont* to ſee 'em perform'd.

The Noiſe theſe Inhumane Practices made in the World, mov'd the Proteſtant *Swiß-Cantons* to diſpatch their Deputies to his Royal Highneſs, endeavouring to diſengage this Prince from his perſiſting in the Ruine of the *Vaudois*. Theſe Miniſters ſet forth from *Baſle* in the Year 1686, at the beginning of the Month of *March*; when

when being arriv'd at *Turin*, and having obtain'd Audience of his Royal Highneſs, they inſinuated, That the Proteſtant *Cantons*, their Maſters, were extremely concern'd for the cruel Treatment of his Royal Highneſs's faithful Subjects the *Vaudois*, and that as well in regard of the Ties of Friendſhip between them, and Conformity in Religion with them, as in reſpect of the Liberty of Conſcience granted 'em by his Royal Highneſs in the Years 1655 and 1664, which was altogether the Product of their Mediation; and therefore, as they humbly conceiv'd, the Violation of it muſt be in prejudice of his Royal Highneſs's Word and Honour.

Whatever ſolid Arguments theſe Embaſſadors could uſe to undeceive his Royal Highneſs, and encline him to revoke his Bloody Edict, were ſtill prevented by the Artifices of *France*, ſo that they might well have expected this Anſwer only, That the Duke of *Savoy* was ſo ſtrictly engag'd to the Moſt Chriſtian King, that it was not in his power to comply with their Requeſt; nay, tho' his natural Temper

per was the moſt averſe in the World from perſecuting his moſt faithful Subjects ; yet that of *France* having got the Aſcendant both over him and his Council , he was no longer Maſter of either. This anſwer you may imagine was but very little to their liking ; therefore the Ambaſſadours thought themſelves oblig'd to preſent a Memorial to his Royal Highneſs, wherein among other things, they inſinuated, that his Predeceſſors having engag'd their Royal Word to ſeveral Sovereigns, and particularly the Proteſtant *Cantons* their Maſters, that they wou'd never diſturb the Repoſe and Tranquillity of the *Vaudois*, and that becauſe of their Royal Patents, they had granted 'em, they humbly conceiv'd his Royal Highneſs could not diſpenſe with thoſe Engagments without violating his Royal Word; and that becauſe theſe Patents muſt not be barely look'd upon as Tolerations, but rather as perpetual Conceſſions, Irrevocable, Sacred and Inviolable.

The Ambaſſadours enforced theſe Reaſons by many others which related

lated more neerly to the Intereſt and Politicks of *Savoy*; and which might have been capable to have mov'd him, had not the *French* King oppos'd them by others that tended altogether to introduce Fire, Blood and Slaughter into the Dominions of this Prince. Underſtanding Men have all along clearly perceiv'd, that the chief Aim of *France* was to weaken the Duke, by ruining the *Vaudois*, who, for their Valour, were always look'd upon as his right Arm; and who, tho' with their ſmall Number were able alone to baffle the Deſigns of the *French* King, and oppoſe the Incurſions of his Troops.

Many other Proteſtant Princes likewiſe writ to his Royal Highneſs in Favour of the *Vaudois*; but all without doing any good. This moſt Chriſtian King had gain'd ſo far upon his Inclinations, that even in ſpite of himſelf he was forc'd to yield to the Torrent that bore him down before it, and which at laſt carry'd him to a Precipice that foretold no leſs than the utter Ruin of his Dominions. The *Swiſs* Ambaſſadors having

at

at length demanded a positive Answer, his Royal Highness caus'd the Marquess of St. *Thomas*, one of his Ministers for Foreign Affairs, to acquaint 'em, that he was extremely sorry it was not in his Power to comply with their Master's Request: And the *French* Minister moreover suggested to him to add, that provided the last Edict was not already put in Execution, he would endeavour to find some Expedient to procure the *Vaudois* Leave to retire out of his Dominions after that they had disposed of their Possessions.

We shall pass over in Silence several other Circumstances that relate to this Negotiation, it not being my Purpose to enter into Particulars of the Cruelties exercis'd against the *Vaudois*, for which a much larger Volume would not suffice. I think my self only oblig'd to give an Account here of the principal Accidents that have been the Occasion of the Differences between the Duke of *Savoy* and *France*, from the very Beginning of this War. I shall next proceed to examine the Conduct of his Royal Highness, since his

his Rupture, as well in regard to the moſt Serene Allies, as *France*, even to the Concluſion of the Treaty lately ſign'd by him; by which he is once more reconcil'd to a Crown that has promiſed a great deal, but will, no doubt, perform little or nothing.

We may affirm freely, that this Prince, having been a Slave to the *French* King ſo many Years, and groan'd ſo long under a Yoke that other Sovereigns now fight to be ſecur'd from, never had a fairer Occaſion to releaſe himſelf than at preſent, which he would have laid hold on, had he been but the leaſt ſenſible of his Intereſt. When a Man makes ſuch Overſights as this, he ſeldom or never recovers, and perhaps for above theſe Hundred Years there may not happen a League ſo puiſſant and daring as this. There was no other way of withſtanding the Greatneſs of *France*, but by a Union of ſo many Princes; that Crown being too formidable to be oppos'd by a ſingle Force. According to common Opinion, God Almighty only has reſerved this great Power to himſelf, who keeps

keeps in his hand the Performances of Princes; and who can in an Inſtant thruſt 'em from their Thrones, and deprive 'em both of their Authorities and their Force, whereof this Hiſtory every where abounds with convincing Examples. This being granted, there is no doubt, but the League of theſe moſt Serene Princes now in War, againſt *France*, has been rais'd by this Almighty Power, to humble the exorbitant Greatneſs of that Crown; and this will the more plainly appear, if we conſider the Motives that occaſion'd it, its uninterrupted Continuance for nine Years together, remaining always firm, and not to be ſhaken by the Attempts and Artifices which *France* has all along made uſe of to weaken, confound or divide the Princes which compos'd it.

Notwithſtanding theſe mighty Efforts, and continu'd Diſſentions which this moſt Chriſtian King has endeavour'd to ſow in almoſt all the Courts of *Europe*, they have nevertheleſs been ſo far from weakening them, that they have rather contributed towards a more

more firm and lasting Alliance, which all the Confederates have unanimously resolv'd to carry on, except *Savoy* only, who may be justly reproach'd hereafter by all Princes for so base a Compliance with a Monarch that is already above half ruin'd.

But before we go any farther, let us first see, what this Prince has freely promis'd to the most Serene Allies, and more particularly to the Emperour, King of *England*, and United Provinces, which are to be consider'd as the chief Actors in the League. In order whereunto, I shall oblige the Reader with a true Copy of the Treaty that his Royal Highness made with the Emperour, and which was presented him by the Abbot *Grimani* to be sign'd; which is as follows:

HIS *Imperial Majesty being sensibly mov'd with the late reiterated Menaces of the* French *King towards his Royal Highness, which so visibly tend to oppress him; As likewise considering the Inviolable Friendship his Royal Highness professes for his said Imperial Majesty: Also having moreover understood, that his most Chri-*

Christian Majesty had caus'd an Army to enter into the Territories of the said Duke, to oblige him to give up two of his Chief Fortresses, as likewise to furnish him with 2000 *Foot and Two Regiments of Dragoons, to assist him in an Invasion upon* Milan; *his Imperial Majesty has thought himself oblig'd to succour a Prince that has always approv'd himself an unshaken Well-wisher to the Empire. Whereupon he has herewith sent the Sieur Abbot* Vincent Grimani, *with expres Orders and full Power to Negotiate, Treat, and Agree with his said Royal Highness, in an Alliance that may as well serve to strengthen his Imperial Majesty's Affairs, as to secure those of his Royal Highness against the future Attempts of* France. *And for this purpose his most Serene Highness* Victor Amedeus *the Second, Duke of* Savoy, *and the aforesaid Sieur Abbot* Grimani, *do Article as follows.*

I. *His Most Serene Highness obliges himself for the future not to enter into any Treaty of Alliance with the Most Christian King, without Consent of the Emperour: But to remain always under a good Correspondence with his Imperial Majesty, as a faithful Prince of the Empire.*

II. *That*

II. *That he will never Act but in Conjunction with his Imperial Majesty, or some other of the Allies.*

III. *That he will always employ his Forces against* France *or its Adherents.*

On the other Part, the Abbot *Grimani*, in the Name of His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, promises,

I. *That his Imperial Majesty will not enter into any Truce or Treaty of Peace with* France, *without his Royal Highness's being therein compriz'd.*

II. *That the Emperour will so manage Matters, that the Governour of* Milan *shall always employ his Forces to preserve the Dominions of his Royal Highness: As likewise, That the* Spanish *Fleet shall endeavour to secure the Town and County of* Nice.

III. *That his Imperial Majesty will forthwith send* 6000 *of his best Troops, to be join'd with those of his Royal Highness, and which his said Imperial Majesty engages to maintain, without expecting they should have their Winter-Quarters in* Piedmont.

IV. *That his Imperial Majesty will use*

all

all his Endeavours to cauſe the Vaudois, French Refugies, *and the* 8000 *Men which the Marqueſs of* Borgomainero, *Embaſſador from* Spain, *had promis'd ſhould go to* Piedmont, *ſhould join the Troops of his Royal Highneſs, the Emperor and Governor of* Milan *conſenting, he might make uſe of 'em at his pleaſure.*

V. *That the Emperor and his Allies would endeavour to repoſſeſs his Royal Highneſs, either by Force or Treaty, of* Pignerol, *without any Pretence upon* Montferrat *for ſo doing; his Imperial Majeſty being willing to renounce all Title thereunto, the ancient Treaties notwithſtanding.*

VI. *And laſtly, His Imperial Majeſty will pretend no Right to any Conqueſt on that ſide of* France, *but gives full liberty to his Royal Highneſs and the Governour of* Milan *to agree between 'em about it.*

This Treaty was Sign'd the Fourth of *June*, 1690; and the Abbot *Grimani* promis'd to get it Ratifi'd from *Vienna* in a Month.

We may obſerve by the firſt Article, That his Royal Highneſs promiſes and agrees by a ſolemn Oath, not to enter

enter into any Treaty either of Peace or Truce, with the Moſt Chriſtian King, without the Emperor's Conſent; but to remain always under a good Correſpondence with his Imperial Majeſty, as a faithful Prince of the Empire. But where is now the Performance of this ſolemn Promiſe? What is become of all theſe ſerious Engagements, which ought to have been ſo Sacred and Inviolable? Have not they been lately diſpens'd with by an unheard-of Baſeneſs? It muſt be acknowledg'd, that by this Conduct his Royal Highneſs has unpardonably affronted the Emperor, abus'd the moſt Serene Allies, and moreover been the greateſt of Enemies to himſelf, by ſacrificing both his Dominions and his Liberty to the deceitful Promiſes of *France*; by which means he will not fail to incur the ſevereſt Indignation of ſo many Potent Princes he has betray'd, and from whom he has receiv'd ſo many repeated Obligations.

By the ſecond Article his Royal Highneſs promiſes to act altogether in Conjunction with the Emperor and the

the other Allies. But we can be confident here by convincing Proofs, which we ſhall make appear more at large hereafter, that his Royal Highneſs has had ſeveral ſecret Intelligences with *France*, throughout the whole Courſe of this War; and that he has been ſo far from acting in conjunction with the moſt Serene Allies, according to his ſolemn Promiſe, that he has all along under-hand favour'd the Enterprizes of the *French* King; and therein his Conduct has been the more faulty, as he has always endeavour'd to approve his Sincerity and Good-will by his Envoys and other Miniſters; but which we are now ſenſible had no other Aim than to get out of us the Drift of our Deſigns, which he forthwith ſent to *France*. This has been the Occaſion, in a great meaſure, that the Arms of the moſt Serene Allies have made ſo little Progreſs in *Flanders*, *Germany*, and elſewhere, becauſe the *French* King being inform'd of all our Proceedings, took his Meaſures, and made his Advances accordingly; inſomuch that his Forces were almoſt always ſuperiour in

Number to ours, which baffl'd our Deſigns either to Beſiege any Place, or give Battel: And if the glorious Undertaking of the Siege of *Namur* ſucceeded ſo well, we may aſcribe it chiefly to the Duke of *Savoy*'s knowing nothing of it, being manag'd wholly by the King of *England*, with ſo great Circumſpection and Prudence, that that Action alone deceiv'd the Vigilance of *France*.

The Conduct of his Royal Highneſs during theſe late Years, has been ſo little conformable to an honeſt Meaning, that in full Congreſs many Miniſters of the Allies have been oblig'd to reproach his Envoy, Monſieur *de la Tour*, That his Maſter did not proceed according to Juſtice: But this Envoy being a Man of Parts, and able to defend his Prince's Proceedings, had always an Excuſe ready at hand; ſo that whilſt he fed the Court of *England*, and the other Allies, with his Maſter's mighty Projects, his Royal Highneſs, by a ſecret Correſpondence, did his Buſineſs with *France*, and moreover drain'd great Sums of Money from both Parties. Underſtanding

ſtanding Men daily obſerv'd, That this Credulity of ours would be no ſmall Obſtacle to a General Peace, which we nevertheleſs pretend to force *France* to a Compliance with: But the End has ſhewn, that the *Italians* are better Proficients in the Art of Deceiving, than others; and that ſooner or later we always repent placing too much Confidence in thoſe People.

The third Article provides, That his Royal Highneſs ſhall always employ his Forces againſt *France* or its Adherents, together with thoſe of the Allies. But this Article will appear to have been no leſs violated on the Part of his Royal Highneſs, than the former: For thoſe that Commanded the Auxiliary Troops in *Italy*, being Men of nice Diſcernment, and diſtinguiſh'd Merit, having made it their Buſineſs to pry into the Conduct and Proceedings of this Prince, have been Eye-witneſſes of all his Intelligences with Monſieur *Catinat*, and have acquainted us, That his Royal Highneſs was ſo far from acting in Conjunction with the moſt Serene Allies, that he

apparently made it his Buſineſs to ſpare his own Troops, and to expoſe thoſe of the Confederates to the greateſt Dangers. For in one Battel his Royal Highneſs's Generals, having private Intelligence with the *French*, delay'd till they were ready to pour down upon the *Imperialiſts* and *Proteſtants* with their ſuperior Numbers, whilſt the *Savoyards* only look'd on, or elſe betaking themſelves to flight, abandon'd the *Engliſh* Troops to the Mercy of their Enemies. The like Practice has been generally obſerv'd in all the Skirmiſhes or Battels in *Italy*; inſomuch that by theſe fatal Treacheries ſeveral brave and experienc'd Generals of the Allies have been inhumanely butcher'd, without *Savoy*'s taking any care to remedy an Abuſe that was the ruine of thoſe that were only capable to make head againſt *France*, and ſecure his Royal Highneſs Dominions.

After having ſpoken of the Engagements the Duke of *Savoy* had with the Emperor, and which ought eternally to have united him to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; let us come to the ſtrict Alliance

Alliance he had contracted with the King of *England:* And hereof we cannot give you a more ſignal Proof than the ſpecious *Harangue* made to his *Britannick* Majeſty by his tricking Envoy the Preſident *de la Tour*, which is as follows.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highneſs congratulates Your Majeſties glorious Acceſs to a Throne due to Your Birth, merited by Your Virtue, and maintain'd by Your Valour. Providence ordain'd it for Your Sacred Head, for the Accompliſhment of Heavens Deſigns from all Eternity: That Providence which, after a long forbearance, raiſes up Choſen Inſtruments to ſuppreſs Violence, and protect Juſtice. The wonderful Beginnings of Your Reign are aſſur'd Preſages of the Bleſſings which Heaven is preparing for the Integrity of Your Intentions, which have no other Aim than to reſtore this flouriſhing Kingdom to that Grandeur which it anciently enjoy'd, and to break off thoſe Chains under the weight of which all Europe *at preſent groans. This magnanimous Deſign, ſo worthy the* Heroe *of our Age, ſoon fill'd his Royal Highneſs*

with unſpeakable Joy, tho' he were conſtrain'd to keep it undiſclos'd for a time in the Privacies of his Heart; and if afterwards he could not forbear to let it break forth, the Obligation for that Happineſs is due to Your Majeſty, who has at length inſpir'd him with Hopes of Liberty, after ſo many Years of Servitude.

My Words, Sir, and the Treaty which I have already ſign'd at the Hague *with Your Majeſties Envoy, but faintly expreſs my Maſter's paſſionate Deſires to unite himſelf to Your Majeſty by an inviolable Devotion to Your Service. The Honour which he has of being one that appertains to Your Majeſty, has knit the firſt Knot of this Union; and the Protection You grant him with ſo much Generoſity, has brought it to the perfection of being indiſſolvable. Theſe are the ſincere Sentiments of his Royal Highneſs, with which I dare not preſume to intermix any thing of my own: For how ardent ſoever my Zeal may be, how profound ſoever my Veneration of Your Majeſties Glory, I know not how better to expreſs it than by a ſilent Reſpect and Admiration.*

Can

Can there be any thing more to the purpoſe, better ſtudi'd, and more eloquent, than this *Harangue?* His Royal Highneſs ſeems to inſinuate, he will always be govern'd by his *Britannick* Majeſty, to whom he ſolemnly vows eternal Friendſhip, and for whom he expreſſes the greateſt Veneration imaginable: A Prince whom he acknowledges God has rais'd to the Crown of *England* to break off the Chains of *Europe*, and more particularly to free him from a Slavery which he had groan'd under ſo many Years. His Royal Highneſs, I ſay, profeſſes ſo entire a Reſpect for the King of *England*, that he ſeems to think of nothing more than Revenge and Hoſtility againſt *France*; inſomuch that to hear him ſpeak, you would believe he were the moſt zealous of all the *League*.

But here we muſt obſerve, That his Royal Highneſs did not a little diſſemble, when he dictated this Speech to his *Envoy*; and, for my part, I am of opinion, that a Man cannot have extraordinary Principles, that can ſo eaſily digeſt Hypocriſie

and Treachery. Methinks a bare regard to ones Honour, of which every Man ought to be tender, especially Sovereign Princes, might have been a sufficient Check to such an inglorious Action, which is rather the result of a mean and dastardly Soul, than a brave and noble.

Whatever it be, certain it is, that this Prince, whom all *Europe* look'd upon with admiration, having taken off the Mask of Hypocrisie, shews us a quite different Face from what his Ministers, more Jesuits than Embassadors, had represented him.

When we seriously reflect upon the Particulars of his Royal Highness's Conduct during this War, we may observe how many different Stratagems he has made use of to blind the Confederates, discover their secret Designs, therewithal speedily to inform *France*; and lastly, to drain this latter, and more openly the former, of vast Sums of Money, with which he has all along fill'd his Coffers. This Passion thus prevailing over his Highness, makes us look upon his Treachery as the Fruits of a sordid Avarice

Avarice and baſe Policy, by which he has ſervilely comply'd with *France*, and withal endeavour'd to ſacrifice the Intereſt of the moſt Serene Allies, as likewiſe the Common Safety of *Europe*, whatever his Miniſter *de la Tour* might ſay to the contrary. I believe this is his trueſt Character, tho' that Envoy and the reſt of his Fraternity have endeavour'd to lull the Allies, by repreſenting their Maſter as another *Cæſar* or *Alexander*, abounding with Zeal, Conſtancy, and Bravery, and who would ſooner chuſe to die a thouſand times, than act any thing that ſhould be in the leaſt contrary to the Intereſt of the moſt Auguſt Alliance he had engag'd in.

However Matters go, theſe flattering Miniſters will never be able to excuſe their Maſter's Conduct. We are but too well acquainted with the Occaſion of it, tho' one would think a Prince ſhould have conſulted his Honour and Conſcience, before he attempted any thing at leaſt that might have prejudic'd thoſe that had ſo generouſly afforded him Protection, at a time eſpecially when he ſtood in ſo great need of it.

We have already ſeen the Preſident *de la Tour*'s Speech to the King of *England*, whereby his Royal Highneſs promiſes to enter into a ſtrict Alliance with his *Britannick* Majeſty and the other Confederates. Now let us come to that of the Marqueſs *de Govon*, his Highneſs's Envoy extraordinary to King *James*, the Sixth of *September* laſt.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highneſs is at length happily reconciled to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty againſt whom he had raſhly taken up Arms, tho' he has all along receiv'd ſincere Proofs of his Majeſty's Protection. The ſtrict Leagues his noble Anceſtors have heretofore had with France, *and the more exact Alliance his Royal Highneſs has contracted by his Marriage, have but the more disjoyn'd him from the Intereſt of that Kingdom. This Union which ought to have been the moſt inviolable, we have lately ſeen interrupted by the Artifices of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's and your Majeſty's Enemies; to whom his Royal Highneſs has been hitherto ſo weak as to give ear. His Royal Highneſs therefore humbly beggs your Ma-*

Majeſty would pleaſe to pardon his paſt Conduct, ſo very contrary to his ſincere Deſires to re-eſtabliſh your Majeſty upon your Thrones. The Injuſtice and Oppreſſion of your Enemies, Sir, have cauſed his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to engage in this War. God Almighty has hitherto favour'd his Attempts, becauſe they are juſt; and 'tis alſo to be hop'd he will lend the like Attention to your Majeſty's Petition. His Royal Highneſs, for his part, will contribute all in his Power thereunto, who likewiſe flatters himſelf, that this Treaty lately ſign'd with his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, may be a Means to divide thoſe Princes (whoſe Union will infallibly oppoſe your Majeſty's Return to your Dominions) which may facilitate a general Peace, the firſt Effects of which will undoubtedly be your Majeſty's Re-eſtabliſhment on your Throne. This has been the Occaſion, Sir, of his Royal Highneſs's withdrawing from the Allies, and which he hopes will be thought fully to anſwer his Promiſes to your Majeſty's Miniſters, ſent to ſollicite him in that behalf. This he would have perform'd ſooner, but your Majeſty may be inform'd from the moſt Chriſtian King, what Reaſons enclin'd him to the contrary. Theſe, Sir, are the ſincere Proteſtations

teſtations of his Royal Highneſs, which he will endeavour to make appear by his continu'd Prayers for the Proſperity of your Sacred Majeſty.

We may find by this *Harangue* that his Royal Highneſs thinks fit to diſſemble no longer. He has now perform'd his Bargain. His Miniſter the Marqueſs of *Govon* has given a true Copy of his Inclinations; and, no doubt he had the ſame Sentiments when the ſubtle *de la Tour* pronounc'd his ſtudy'd *Harangue*; but then you muſt ſuppoſe he had not ſufficiently fleec'd the Allies. Let us obſerve therefore there is ſomething exceeding ſingular in the two different Characters which theſe Miniſters repreſent: One congratulates King *William* upon his glorious Acceſs to the Throne, while the other flatters King *James* with a Proſpect of his Reſtauration. But to ſhew farther how exceedingly the Duke of *Savoy* has both ſlighted and abus'd his Alliance with ſo many Serene Princes, notwithſtanding their repeated Kindneſſes towards him, we muſt

muſt here examine into his Conduct during the whole War in *Italy*, the Particulars of which will be ſo much the more Authentick, as we have all along ſufficient Proofs of what we affirm; and I am pretty well aſſured that all who are acquainted with the Court of *Turin*, will be ready to ſubſcribe to what I ſay. 'Tis not upon Account of Hatred or Partiality that I undertake herein to undeceive the *Publick* in an Affair that the Preſident *de la Tour* took ſo much Pains to conceal from the Court of *England* and States General, during his Reſidence at the *Hague*.

I know very well that he made it his chief Buſineſs to influence the Confederates, that whatever Account they might have of his Maſter's partial Proceedings, it came altogether from the Malice of certain *Jacobites*, whoſe end was to render his Royal Highneſs ſuſpected, that they might thereby the better occaſion a Diſunion, which they imagin'd would prove fatal to the League. He likewiſe endeavour'd to prove the moſt diſcerning of our Friends to be *French* Emiſſaries,

whilſt he play'd his own part under a counterfeit Sincerity, fed the Credulity of the Allies with fair hopes, and by that means at length he obtain'd whatever he could deſire; whilſt his politick Maſter was carrying on his Deſigns, which at laſt concluded in a Treaty with the *French* King. Nothing ſure can be more baſe than this Practice: But let us proceed to Particulars.

You muſt know in the firſt Place, that in all the Councils of War held at *Turin*, from the very firſt Campagn, down to the laſt, the Duke of *Savoy* and his Miniſters would never admit any of thoſe of the Allies, but whom they thought fit; and exclude the beſt affected, ſuch as the Proteſtant Generals, and other wiſe Officers, who might otherwiſe have been able to baffle their Deſigns, and detect their Treacheries. Whence it comes to paſs, that all the Reſolutions taken in thoſe Councils of War, have been in favour of the Enemy. To this may be added, the Antipathy that was all along obſervable betwixt the Generals of his Royal Highneſs and thoſe of the

the Allies; witneſs the repeated Inſults and bloody Outrages the Marqueſſes of *Bagnaſque* and *Parella* offered to thoſe Officers of the Allies who had beſt ſignaliz'd themſelves upon every Occaſion, and this by reaſon of their ſo loyally adhering to their Maſter's Intereſt, who had entruſted 'em with the Command of their Forces.

Secondly, the ſlow Proceedings of the Court of *Turin* were partial, the *Italian* Generals never caring to be in the Field, till they had given ſufficient time to *Catinat* to rally his Army, and receive Recruits which were ſent him from ſeveral Parts of *France*. Hence it comes, that he was always firſt in Action, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of the moſt advantagious Poſts: for being ſuperiour in Number, and having the Field at liberty, he might very eaſily effect whatever he undertook, they never offering to oppoſe him till he had done his Buſineſs, or at leaſt, was in a fair way to do it. I paſs by the frequent Intelligences by Spies between the Generals, that nothing might be acted but by common Conſent.

In the third Place, the Care the Court of *Turin* took to eſtabliſh Magazines and Markets where the *French* were permitted to come and buy whatever Subſiſtence they had occaſion for, at a time, eſpecially when moſt of their Provinces were reduc'd to the extremeſt Want; and, which ought to be look'd upon as a juſt Scourge ſent by God to humble that haughty Power. This Want, I ſay, muſt neceſſarily have forc'd the *French* forthwith to have re-paſs'd the Mountains, had not his Royal Highneſs and his Council timely provided for their Relief, by cauſing all ſorts of Commodities to be brought from *Milan* and other parts of *Italy*, to regale their Enemy's Army. This was all done in Sight of the Allies; and whenever any Complaints were made, the Senate of *Turin* was dumb, or anſwered only by Riddles, after the *Italian* Manner. All this while his Royal Highneſs crowded his Coffers with *French Louid'ors*; and Mareſchal *Catinat*, who knew well his Temper, was not at all ſparing of 'em.

The

The Honour of *France*, and Preſervation of an Army, which was juſt then ready to periſh, gave way for no Parſimony. I mention nothing but what is notoriouſly known; and I appeal to the Generals of the moſt Serene Allies, who then commanded in *Italy*, if they have not been Eye-witneſſes of all I affirm.

But let us proceed to other Practiſes, which are no leſs remarkable than the former. In the fifth Place, let us obſerve the Permiſſion that his Royal Highneſs gave to ſome Fellows diſguiſed like Peaſants, and ſent *incognito* by *Catinat* to ſubborn and liſt the Proteſtant Soldiers of the Regiments of *Miremont* and *Montauban*, whom they intended to carry off to the *French* Army, to the end that by their Diſertion the King of *England's* Forces might be ſo much the more weakened and their own augmented. This, no doubt, was with deſign to favour the *French* King; who, if he could but get thoſe Proteſtant Enemies into his Power, thought himſelf ſecure of his Project, by the Intelligence he all along had with his Royal Highneſs.

This

This Relation is ſo much the leſs to be queſtion'd, as it was verify'd by the Surprizal of ſeveral of theſe diſguis'd Traytors by the Officers of theſe Regiments, who taking 'em in the very Act, after having debauch'd above five and twenty Soldiers, immediately complain'd of 'em to his Royal Highneſs, who remitting 'em to a Council of War, the Officers went away very well ſatisfied, believing they would be puniſhed according to the Enormity of their Crimes: But, would you think it? inſtead of doing ſo exemplary a Piece of Juſtice, they quite contrary aſſiſted 'em in their Eſcape. Of all which, to comply with the Reader's Curioſity, we will give the ſeveral Particulars.

Mareſchal *Catinat* every Market-day ſent a *Piemonteze*, diſguis'd like a Peaſant, into the Proteſtants Winter-Quarters, where this Traytor was wont to debauch by Money or fair Promiſes, about twenty five or thirty at a time, and ſend 'em by Night with a Guide to *Pignerol*. Herewith the Officers of theſe Regiments being at length inform'd, by means of ſome De-

Deſerters, who had been taken, reſolv'd to pretend to be liſted themſelves, that they might the better diſcover the Villain, who took upon him to liſt. For this Purpoſe they put on their common Soldiers Clothes, and by means of one of thoſe Deſerters who had been taken, they were conducted to the counterfeit Peaſant's Quarters, who receiving 'em with a great deal of Joy, immediately gave them Money, and told 'em the Names of the Regiments, and Captains that waited for 'em at *Pignerol*. The Day of their Departure being come, the Peaſant promis'd to go along with 'em; when they being between twenty and thirty in all, as well Officers as Soldiers, began to ſet forward; But their *Piemonteze* Captain was ſoon ſurpriz'd by a Preſent of Irons being brought him to carry him before the Governour, who promis'd the ſevereſt Juſtice on ſo villanous a Deſign. Some time after ſix Officers of the ſame Regiments went and poſted themſelves in the Night-time, in a Place where they knew the Deſerters muſt needs paſs, with deſign to diſcover more of

theſe

theſe Villans, who were ſent to ſeduce their Men to the Enemy. For this purpoſe they got up into ſeveral Trees, that they might keep themſelves the better from being diſcovered. Whilſt they lay thus conceal'd, there came a Peaſant from the Town, whom they preſently ſeiz'd, and diving into his Pockets, found a Letter from the Governour, in whoſe Hands they had left the firſt Traytor. This Letter was an Anſwer to one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s, whereby he gave his Highneſs to underſtand, that according to his Commands, he would continue Matters ſo, that the *Piemonteze* Priſoner ſhould eſcape without having any harm done him. The Peaſant upon demand who gave him that Letter, anſwer'd, it was the Governour himſelf; which ſufficiently laid open the ſecret Intellegences the Court of *Turin* had with the Enemy, in order to ruine the Proteſtant Regiments. The Original of this Letter is ſtill to be ſeen in my Lord *Galloway*'s Hands, as a Monument of the Treachery and Baſeneſs of the Generals and other Officers of his Royal Highneſs.

His

His Royal Highneſs ſaw all this with his own Eyes ; nothing eſcap'd his Knowledge. Nevertheleſs every thing was paſs'd, by in profound Silence, and neglect. The poor Officers only of theſe Regiments, might murmur and complain as long as they pleas'd, to ſee themſelves in a fair way to be ruin'd by theſe repeated Deſertions. To this Remark we may farther add the Deſign his Royal Highneſs had to ſell theſe Regiments by an uſurp'd Authority to the *Venetians* to go and ſerve in the *Morea*, which they muſt undoubtedly have yielded to, had not they ſo vigorouſly oppos'd thoſe Propoſals, affirming they belong'd only to his *Britannick* Majeſty, in whoſe Power it was alone to diſpoſe of 'em in that Nature. Theſe Matters being thus tranſacted in the Sight of all *Europe*, ſhall his Royal Highneſs's flattering Miniſters for the future dare to boaſt their Maſter's Sincerity without a juſt Reproach? But let us proceed to the other Treacheries.

In the ſixth Place comes the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs towards ſeveral *French* Refugees ; who being ob-

oblig'd to paſs thro' this Prince's Army, inſtead of receiving them civilly, as he ought to have done; on the contrary he caus'd 'em all to be arreſted; and moreover order'd them to be bound Hand and Foot, and ſent to Mareſchal *Catinat* as Deſerters from his Army; and this altho' ſeveral Letters were writ him from *France*, that they had never been in any Service; but were the Sons of ſeveral rich Merchants, whom their Fathers thought fit to ſend out of that Kingdom. I believe there was never the like Cruelty thought on; and, which ſufficiently demonſtrates, how little his Royal Highneſs ſeem'd to value the King of *England*, who had all along declar'd himſelf their Protector, whilſt his Earneſtneſs to comply with *France* was thereby unqueſtionably made appear. Of this Action I my ſelf was an Eye-witneſs, as well as all the Officers of the Auxiliary Forces.

In the ſeventh Place, the Court of *Turin* every Year receiv'd the *French* Faſhions, by rich Preſents from the King of *France* and *Monſieur*, to the Duke of *Savoy* and his Dutcheſs, inſo-

ſomuch that there was a continual Concourſe of Courriers between *France* and *Turin*, which ſhew'd the ſtrict Union between the two Crowns in ſpight of all the Well-meaning pretended to the Allies.

In the eighth Place, his Royal Highneſs's Conduct in beſieging *Guilleſtre* and *Ambroa* in *Dauphiné*, before he had made himſelf Maſter of *Brianzon*, where the *French* had their chief Magazines, as well as neglecting ſeveral other Poſts to favour his Retreat, and cut off that of Monſieur *Catinat*, viſibly prove his Royal Highneſs had all along Intelligence with the *French*, and that they two play'd their Game by Confederacy, which thoſe Officers in the Army who had leaſt Experience could eaſily diſcover. The deceas'd Mareſchal *Schomberg* of happy Memory was therewithal more than ordinarily affected. He obſerv'd all their Proceedings; but they were altogether out of his Power to redreſs. The *Italian Junto* governed all, and provided his Royal Highneſs did but amuſe the Confederacy with his imaginary Con-

Conqueſts and Irruptions into *France*, he had leiſure enough to receive Money on both ſides.

In the ninth Place, upon his Royal Highneſs's entering *Dauphiné*, whereas he ought to have taken care that Count *Schomberg*, who commanded a ſeparate Army, which daily encreaſed by the Proteſtants which joyn'd him from all Provinces of *France*, might not want Proviſions, he not only ſuffer'd 'em to want Proviſions, but alſo neceſſary Amunition, for fear that Body mighty become more powerful than that which his Highneſs commanded, and which conſequently might have proceeded farther than his private Intelligence with *France* would give leave; which oblig'd him to go no farther than *Gap*, his bare entring *Dauphiné* being ſufficient to blind the Allies, and drain their Purſes. Hereupon the Proteſtants under Count *Schomberg*'s Conduct, not being able to ſubſiſt, were forc'd to diſperſe, which was the true Reaſon of the ſmall Progreſs of the Confederates Arms in *Dauphiné*.

There

There was also another Passage, which manifestly proves the Duke of *Savoy*'s Intelligence with *France*, which was, that his Royal Highness apprehending the Confederate Forces might grow too potent, and overrun *France*, which was not at all conducing to his purpose, suddenly feign'd a Relapse of his Illness by the *Small-Pox*; of which, 'tis certain he was perfectly well in eight Days, intending this suppos'd Indisposition to be an Excuse for his Retreat, when he might have taken *Grenoble*, the Capital City of *Dauphiné*, and thence proceeded with his victorious Arms as far as *Lyons*; and at the same time made so considerable a Diversion, that it would have been easie for the Allies to have taken some important Place, or at least to have enter'd that Kingdom either by way of *Flanders*, the *Franche Comtè*, or County of *Luxembourg*.

The most considerable Officers in our Army, under the Command of Count *Schomberg*, assure us unanimously, that this was the only Opportunity to have brought *France* to

reaſonable Terms, provided the Duke of *Savoy* had but done his Part. This Campagne would have forc'd the *French* King to whatever Conditions we could have deſir'd, and moreover might have produc'd an honourable and laſting Peace. He was like to be attack'd then on his weak Side, and that Army might have march'd into the very Heart of his Kingdom, without his being able to oppoſe 'em in the leaſt, unleſs he would have expos'd the other Side, which would have been but the ſame thing. But we find the Duke of *Savoy* thought fit to ſtop their Proceedings by ſeveral Policies; one of which was, by ſuffering the poor Proteſtants, under the Command of Count *Schomberg*, to periſh with Hunger, the Remainder of which were forc'd to diſperſe in ſearch of Suſtenance, having not ſeen a morſel of Bread for eight days together. Thus we may ſee, that thoſe who have always aſſur'd us that the Duke of *Savoy* ſhuffl'd with the Allies, ſpoke true, as we have ſince found by experience. But what is more remarkable, is, that this Prince, notwith-

withſtanding the many juggling Parts he has plaid, yet pretends to have done the *League* many conſiderable Services. Theſe his Miniſters endeavour to explain, by perſwading us, that their Maſter's chief Aim was all along a General Peace. But after all has been ſaid, I leave to any rational Man to judge, if the Allies would do prudently to depend any farther upon ſuch a Mediator. But let us proceed to what follows, that we may know what they and their Maſter were able to do, had they been but rightly diſpos'd.

We have juſt now obſerv'd, That his Royal Highneſs found means to ſtop the Progreſs of the Arms of the Allies; but we forgot to add, how he manag'd his own Troops, and thoſe of the Emperour commanded by his Generals, who acted all along in Confederacy with *Catinat*, in a Part repugnant to all the Rules of good Policy, and which was extremely exclaim'd againſt by Mareſchal *Schomberg*, but to no purpoſe. This was to lay all in Blood and Aſhes, and make more Ravage and Havock in leſs than

three Months, than the *Tartars* and *Turks* do in many Campaigns together by their Incurſions. This Conduct of his was directly contrary to that of Count *Schomberg*, whoſe Method was to conquer rather by Goodneſs and Clemency, than Rigour and Cruelty; by which means he drew to his Army an infinite number of People from all Provinces of *France*, and might have perform'd ſomething very conſiderable, had they not been baſely prevented. But here the Proteſtants, not being able to conceive the Duke enter'd *France* out of any kindneſs to them, when they ſaw him burn their Houſes, and plunder their Goods, by which he reduc'd 'em all to Beggary and Miſery, ſoon forſook his Army, joyn'd the Militia againſt him, and from Friends became irreconcilable Enemies to the Allies.

Another Practice of the Duke's upon the like Occaſion, broke all the Meaſures of Monſieur *Schomberg*, which was to march towards the *Rhone*, and approach the *Sevenes*, with deſign to fortifie himſelf there all the Winter, and by thoſe means kindle an

an inteſtine War, which would infallibly have been fatal to *France*. This Affair was concerted with a great deal of Prudence, and afterwards put in practiſe, one would think, with as much Caution, tho' it prov'd quite to the contrary: For Monſieur *Schomberg* having ſent ſeveral Officers, diſguis'd like Peaſants, among the Malecontents, got a Promiſe from 'em, That they would riſe the firſt opportunity; which Secret he immediately entruſted to the Duke of *Savoy*, who almoſt as ſoon reveal'd it to the Court of *France*; ſo that when it was expected the Proteſtants ſhould be up in Arms, they were all of a ſudden clapp'd up and ſecur'd, and this by reaſon his Royal Highneſs had ſent their Names to the *French* King.

Monſieur *Chanlais* was at the Court of *Turin*, with no other Deſign than to penetrate into thoſe of the Allies, which his Royal Highneſs communicated to him: And when Complaints were made to that Prince for ſuffering ſuch a ſuſpected Man near him, he anſwer'd, That he was ſent from the *French* King to make him Propoſals

towards an Accommodation, which he had always rejected as injurious to his Honour, and the ſincere deſire he ever had to remain ſtrictly united to the moſt Serene Allies; and by this Sham he eluded the juſt Suſpicions that were entertain'd of his foul Play. In fine, his Highneſs was ſo indifferent about the Deſign of penetrating into the Heart of *France*, that Count *Schomberg* and the Officers of his Party did openly complain of it: But his Highneſs had a mind to ſacrifice, as it were out of a Frolick, the Intereſt of the Allies; and was well enough pleas'd, provided he might follow the Directions of the Court of *France*; that being all the Advantage he aim'd at in this great Expedition, ſince which things always went worſe and worſe.

When the Allies entred *Dauphine*, and poſſeſt themſelves of *Guilliſtre*, they made there 2500 *Iriſhmen* Priſoners. What did his Highneſs do with them? He ſent them to *Piedmont*, and a great part of them made their eſcape by the way, thro' his own Orders, and return'd into *France*: The

The reſt of them were ſent to the Blockade before *Caſal*. All the World knows what care *France* had taken to ſend Proviſions into that Place, which was reduc'd to great Straits for want of them. The *Iriſh* being now before *Caſal*, and the General that commanded the Blockade being a good *Savoyard*, he ſuffer'd them to go into the Place, according to the ſecret Orders he had from his Highneſs; ſo that *France* got ſtill ſome Advantage by her ſeeming Loſſes. At the Surrender of *Caſal*, it was articl'd, That all the Cannon ſhould be carried away. This was put in execution: But what did his Highneſs do with it? He remov'd it from *Caſal*, to ſend it to *Pignerol*. Several Pieces of that Artillery having been ſtopt by the Confederate Troops, who ſaw them file off towards *Pignerol*, his Highneſs ſent preſently Orders to let them go; and by night thoſe Pieces were carried to a certain Poſt within three Hours March of *Pignerol*, where the *French* came to fetch them. Moreover, the Generals of the Auxiliary Troops knew very well that the Siege

of *Casal* was never undertaken with his Highness's Consent; and if after much Debate, that Siege was at last resolv'd upon, 'twas because it was observ'd that his Highness's Design was only to amuse a great part of the Confederate Troops with a Blockade, lest they should be employ'd elsewhere against *France*, whose Interest he has favour'd all along.

We may also relate in this place, as an undeniable Proof of his Highness's juggling with *France*, the frequent Indispositions he pretended when any thing was to be done against that Crown. Upon these Occasions he was benumb'd and frozen, always sick, there was nothing ready, he wanted all things, he had no Money, because he was not paid, said his Ministers. But his private Treaty with the *French* King is scarce concluded, but he presently takes off his perfidious Mask: Then he is all Fire, full of Courage and Bravery; he is in perfect Health; in short, there's nothing wanting to besiege *Valence*: He is the first in viewing the Works, and encouraging the *French* Soldiers by

by his own Example: He confers with Monſieur *Catinat* about the Means of poſſeſſing himſelf of all the *Milaneſe*, and putting all the neighbouring States under Contribution; and does more, in ſome meaſure, againſt the Allies in leſs than ſix Weeks time, than he had done againſt *France* during ſix Campagns of open War. Was there ever ſuch a foul, diſſembling, tricking Conduct as this is?

Let us proceed to the Bombarding of *Pignerol*. The Emperour and King of *Great Britain* had ſeveral times writ to his Highneſs to lay Siege to that important Fortreſs, both for his private Intereſt, and the Honour of the Confederates: And in order to it, they had taken care to provide him with all Neceſſaries for that Expedition. But his Highneſs ſtill juggling with the *French* King, trick'd the moſt Serene Allies upon this occaſion, as he had done upon all other; and changes the Project of a Siege, unanimouſly reſolv'd upon by all the Generals, into a pitiful Bombardment: For the greateſt part of the Bombs

being full of Sand, burſt in the Air, without any effect; and his Highneſs's Engineers did not underſtand one another, becauſe Orders were ill given. In ſhort, this Enteprize miſcarried, as others had done, becauſe the leaſt of the Court of *Turin*'s Thoughts were to make any Conqueſt upon *France*.

In fine, we may add to all theſe Tranſactions, the premeditated Deſign of his Royal Highneſs's Generals, of deſtroying all the Proteſtants that ſerv'd in his Army, without exception, by expoſing them to inevitable Danger, as they did at the Battel of *Stafarde*, and in all other Rencounters. What paſs'd in the Camp of *Demont* is ſtill an undeniable Proof of it; witneſs the Complaints that were made to his Highneſs by the Marqueſs of *Montauban* and the Baron of *Bearn*. That Prince's Indifference in an Affair of the greateſt conſequence, made him ſtill excuſe his Generals, and lay the blame upon thoſe whoſe only aim was to maintain the Intereſt of the Allies, and vindicate the injur'd Honour of the King of *England*, by convincing

vincing his Highneſs by Authentick Proofs and undeniable matter of Fact, that his Generals betray'd him, and favour'd the Deſigns of Mareſchal *de Catinat*, by the ſecret Intelligence they had with him. But his Highneſs was ſo far from diſowning the Conduct of his Generals, that he rather authoriz'd it, ſince they did nothing without his Conſent and private Orders.

The Marqueſs of *Montauban* and the Baron of *Bearn*, who have given ſignal Proofs of their Bravery upon all Occaſions, took theſe Treacheries ſo much to heart, that they were at laſt forc'd to engage in a Quarrel, which had been of ſad Conſequence to the Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque*, had that General had Courage enough to have decided the Controverſie by the Sword, when he was challeng'd from the Marqueſs of *Montauban*, by the Baron of *Bearn*, who brought him the Parole of Honour.

We ſhall briefly relate what paſs'd upon this Occaſion; both becauſe 'tis a curious Story that will ſerve to make the World perfectly acquainted with the *Genius* of the Court of *Turin*, and

and the Cowardiſe of his Highneſs's Generals; and at the ſame time to make the *Eulogy* of the Conduct of the Marqueſs of *Montauban*, and the Baron of *Bearn*, the firſt of which was Colonel of a Regiment of Proteſtants, and the other Major of a *Brigade*. The glorious Proofs theſe two Officers have given of their Merit, have gain'd them much Reputation in *Italy*; and the Bravery of the Baron of *Bearn*, who is born of an illuſtrious Family in *France*, has upon this Occaſion juſtly deſerv'd the Applauſes of all the Offices of the Auxiliary Troops of the Confederates; the Particulars of which are as follows.

The Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque*, chief Favourite to the Duke of *Savoy*, and firſt General of his Forces, reſolv'd by his Highneſs's Conſent to rid himſelf of all the Proteſtants; and having try'd ſeveral ways to deſtroy them, which prov'd all ineffectual, through the Prudence and Wiſdom of their Commanders, endeavour'd at laſt to put his deteſtable Deſign in Execution, by ſeparating them from the reſt of the Army. This happen'd, at the

Camp

Camp of *Demont*, where the innocent Blood of ſo many brave Men was to be ſpilt by as barbarous and cruel a Slaughter as ever was the Bloody Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*.

The only Regiments of Proteſtants that were then in the Army, were thoſe of *Lillemarais* and *Montauban*, commanded by the Marqueſs of *Montauban*. Theſe two Regiments were therefore ſeparated from the reſt of his Highneſs's Troops, by the Orders of General *Bagnaſque*, to their great Surprize and Aſtoniſhment at a thing ſo unuſual and barbarous. The Night being over, the Officers of thoſe Regiments perceiv'd at Break of Day General *Bagnaſque*, at the Head of fourſcore Officers, making towards them with their Piſtols ready cock'd in their Hands. They were follow'd by a great Detatchment of choice Men to ſupport them. *Bagnaſque* went preſently up to Monſieur *de Montauban*, with deſign to ſhoot him, which was to be a Signal for his Highneſs's Troops, who were in order of Battle, to make a Diſcharge upon the two Regiments of Proteſtants. But the Mar-

Marqueſs of *Montauban*'s Prudence ſecur'd the Lives of his Men; becauſe inſtead of making any Show of ſtanding upon his Defence, which was all that General *Bagnaſque* deſir'd, the better to excuſe himſelf and colour his Treachery, he was contented openly to proteſt againſt the Violence done him, and ſaid he would make his Complaints to the Duke of *Savoy*, and to his Maſter the King of Great *Britain*; adding, that this was a Violation of the Right of Nations, and an Abuſe offer'd to the Honour of his Maſter, of which he would be revenged.

General *Bagnaſque* who thought the Proteſtants would have fir'd upon his Men, was quite out of Countenance by this unexpected Conduct, and return'd to his Army mad with the Sting of the Diſappointment. The Marqueſs of *Montauban* highly reſented this Violence, and the abuſive Language *Bagnaſque* gave him, to provoke him to make Reſiſtance, which he could not do at that time, without expoſing his Men to be cruelly ſlaughter'd at the firſt Diſcharge, ſince *Bagnaſque*'s Party was above 100 to one: There-

Therefore he prudently diſſembl'd his Reſentment for the preſent, expecting a favourable Opportunity to be reveng'd.

The Marqueſs of *Montauban* being come to the Court of *Turin*, made his Complaints to his Royal Highneſs, and gave him the Particulars of the Treachery and Barbarity of his General. The Duke of *Savoy* was ſo far from eſpouſing the Quarrel of oppreſs'd Innocence, that on the contrary he excus'd *Bagnaſque*, and made appear, in the Sequel of this Affair, that he authoriz'd all that his General had done; to the great Diſſatisfaction of all the Officers of the Auxiliary Troops, who highly commended the Marqueſs of *Montauban*'s Prudence upon this Occaſion.

The Marqueſs of *Montauban* reſolved at laſt to revenge the Abuſe offer'd him, by his own Sword, and challenge General *Bagnaſque*. He could not put this Deſign in Execution as long as he was in the Service; becauſe *Bagnaſque* commanded in chief under his Royal Highneſs all the Auxiliary Troops. Having conſulted with ſeveral Officers of Merit, his Friends, he at laſt took the Re-

Resolution to lay down his Commission, and went immediately to his Highness to make him a Compliment, and take his Leave of him, pretending a Design of retiring into *Holland*. After this first Step, he staid some Days in *Turin*, in order to challenge General *Bagnasque*; who having a Hint given him of it, his Cowardise made him keep within doors; and by this Precaution baffl'd the Vigilance of the Marquess of *Montauban*, and broke his Measures. In the mean time he had taken his Leave of the Duke of *Savoy*; and the Fear of being arrested, if his Design should be discover'd to his Highness, made him use a Stratagem, both to get *Bagnasque* out of his House, and secure himself against being surpriz'd. In order to that, he applied himself to the Baron of *Bearn*, and concerted with him what he ought to do in his Absence.

The Baron of *Bearn*, who always made it a Point of Honour to lay hold of any Opportunity, where either he can serve a Friend, or signalize his Courage, took readily upon him this Ne-

Negotiation, which requir'd no leſs Prudence than Secreſie to bring it about, as will appear in the Sequel of this Diſcourſe.

Eight Days were paſt after the Marqueſs of *Montauban*'s Departure, before the Baron of *Bearn* could put his Deſign in Execution; becauſe General *Bagnaſque* kept ſtill within doors. At laſt his Spies came to tell him one Morning, that *Bagnaſque* deſign'd to go to Maſs, and that his Coach was ready at his Door. The Baron of *Bearn* without loſing time, went ſtrait to that General's Houſe; and being come into the Court, he ſaw *Bagnaſque* in his Coach. The Baron of *Bearn* kept at a diſtance, for fear of interrupting the Converſation of a Lady that was then at the Boot ſpeaking to the General.

Aſſoon as the Lady was gone, he came near the Coach, open'd the Boot, and deſir'd the General *Bagnaſque* to oblige him ſo far as to come out of his Coach for a Moment, and go to a Corner of his Court, having ſomething to communicate to him. *Bagnaſque* came out of the Coach, leaning

on

on the Baron of *Bearn*'s Hand ; becauſe he was troubl'd with the Gout; and going a little aſide , the Baron of *Bearn* ſpoke to him thus : *Sir, I have the more willingly took upon me a Commiſſion the Marqueſs of* Montauban *has given me , becauſe he has to do with a Perſon whoſe Virtue and Merit equal the great Reputation he has in the World. He has deſir'd me to tell you, that he expects Satisfaction for the Abuſes offer'd him in the Camp of* Demont, *at the Head of the Troops of the King of* England. *And for that purpoſe he leaves to you to appoint the time, to chooſe your own Arms , the Number of thoſe that are to fight, and the way of Fighting, either on Foot or on Horſeback ; and only reſerves to himſelf the Choice of the Place, which muſt be out of his Royal Highneſs's Dominions ; becauſe he has took his leave of him ; and deſires he ſhould know nothing of it.*

The Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque* extremely ſurpriz'd at this unexpected Compliment , anſwer'd with his natural Haughtineſs ; *Monſieur* de Montauban *will not fight, I am ſure : He'll never come to the Place. Sir* , return'd the Baron of *Bearn, I bring you the Parole of Ho-*

nour

nour from the Marqueſs of Montauban, *and I will anſwer for it. Surely he will never fight,* reply'd General *Bagnaſque* in a higher Tone; *and if Monſieur* de Montauban *thinks himſelf injur'd, let him demand Satisfaction himſelf. Sir,* return'd the Baron, *Such Words do not only wrong thoſe that ſend theſe ſort of Compliments, but offend at the ſame time the Honour of thoſe that make them.* And clapping his Hand to his Sword, he told the General, *Sir, You muſt reſolve quickly; for I ſhall not leave you till I have a poſitive Anſwer; And if you wo'nt have to do wiih the Marqueſs of* Montauban, *you muſt have to do with me.* To this the Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque* anſwer'd to the Baron, *Sir, I will fight with Piſtols on Horſeback: As for the Place, I cannot appoint it at preſent. But Sir,* reply'd the Baron, *The Marqueſs of* Montauban *being out of his Highneſs's Dominions, I muſt go and give him an Account of what I have done. Sir,* return'd *Bagnaſque, I will write you word about it wherever you are.* By this time they perceiv'd Monſieur *Chamouſſet,* Governour of the Citadel of *Turin,* who came to ſee General *Bagnaſque*; and the Baron

Baron of *Bearn* told the General, *Sir, let us talk of other Things, and keep this Affair ſecret among our ſelves.* They preſently chang'd their Diſcourſe, and Monſieur *Chamouſſet* being come up to them, they talkt about the new Arms that were to be given to the King of *England*'s Troops next Campagn, and other indifferent Things.

Bagnaſque having took Coach again, the Baron of *Bearn* ſtaid ſo long with *Chamouſſet* till the General was gone a good way into the Street, for fear he ſhould tell him what had paſs'd betwixt them: And immediately after the Baron took Poſt to acquaint the Marqueſs of *Montauban* with his Negotiation, expecting a Letter from General *Bagnaſque* about the Place of Aſſignation. The Baron of *Bearn* being inform'd from *Turin*, that *Bagnaſque*, in ſtead of being as good as his Word, had been ſo imprudent as to make this Affair publick; and that, upon his acquainting his Wife with it, ſhe had had a Miſcarriage; and that theſe Reports were ſpread all over *Turin*, and even come to his Highneſs's Ears; was ſo incens'd againſt *Bagnaſque*,

naſque, that he reſolv'd to return *incognito* to *Turin*, to force him to keep his Promiſe.

You muſt know, that after the Baron of *Bearn*'s departure, *Bagnaſque* had ſent for all his Relations, and having acquainted them with what had paſt, they conſulted together how to ſecure the Reputation of the General, and baffle the Purſuits of Meſſieurs *de Montauban* and *de Bearn*. After a long Conference, they thought it convenient to ſend to Monſieur *Dupré*, a Colonel in the Imperial Troops, to know of him whether in *Germany* an Inferior Officer, who thought himſelf injur'd by his General, had right to Challenge him? Colonel *Dupré*, who is an old Officer, told them, he had, provided the offended Officer took his time, when the General was not at the Head of the Troops under his Command. Theſe Gentlemen reported to Monſieur *de Bagnaſque* and his Relations, Monſieur *Dupre*'s Anſwer, which was not ſatisfactory, becauſe they did not tell *Dupré* who the Challenge had been ſent to, thinking the Colonel would have expreſt himſelf quite

quite another way, upon consideration of Monsieur *Bagnasque*'s Quality; so that they were sent back to Monsieur *Dupré*, with a Charge to give him the Particulars of the whole Affair, and tell him the Names of those that had made the Challenge, and him the Challenge was made to.

Colonel *Dupré* was at that time in his Chamber, troubled with the Gout, and sitting in an Arm-Chair. His Lieutenant-Colonel and several other Officers were come to make him a Visit, when *Bagnasque*'s Relations entred the Room, and said aloud before all the Company, That when they ask'd Monsieur *Dupré*'s Advice, they had forgot to acquaint him, that the Challenge in question was sent to *Bagnasque* by the Baron of *Bearn*, from the Marquis of *Montauban*. Monsieur *Dupré* made answer, That those Gentlemen were Men of Quality, Honour, and Merit; and besides, that being in a Service different from that of the General's, the time of his Command being over, they had right to demand Satisfaction by the Sword, of the Injuries that had been offer'd them.

them. The Lieutenant-Colonel back'd his Sentiments, and ſaid, That it was the common Practice in *Germany*, and almoſt every where elſe; That Meſſieurs *de Montauban* and *de Bearn* were brave and honourable Officers in the Army, and that Monſieur *de Bagnaſque* ought not to refuſe them the Satisfaction they demanded of him.

The Baron of *Bearn* finding by all theſe Proceedings, that General *Bagnaſque* made a Fool of him, and deſign'd to ſhuffle off his Promiſe, bent his Thoughts upon the Means of entring *Turin* without being known; which was no eaſie matter, becauſe the Guards were doubled at the City-Gates, and no Perſon admitted in, without being firſt examin'd. In order to this Deſign, he put on a Livery, and under that Diſguiſe baffl'd the Vigilance of the Guards, and went *incognito* to a Jew-Merchant, who liv'd four Houſes from that of General *Bagnaſque*'s, where he ſtaid, waiting for the General's going out. And as his Window look'd into the Court of *Bagnaſque*'s Houſe, one Morning having perceiv'd his Coach at the Door,

Door, he got himſelf ready, and order'd a Sergeant of *Montauban*'s Regiment, who had accompanied him diſguis'd under a Peaſant's Habit, to obſerve all that paſs'd, and that in caſe the General's Men came to their Maſter's Relief, he ſhould draw upon them and fight them.

General *Bagnaſque* having took Coach at his Door, went into the Street; when the Baron of *Bearn* making ſtrait up to him, and ſtriking the Horſes with his Cane, ſtopt them ſhort, open'd the Boot, and thruſt himſelf into the Coach. The General was in the greateſt Surprize imaginable at the ſight of the Baron of *Bearn*: *Sir*, ſaid the Baron to him, *I expect you ſhall make good your Promiſe; our Affair is now publick, and one of us is no Man of Honour.* At that, he took *Bagnaſque* by the Arm, to get him out of the Coach, and force him to draw. That General having open'd his Coat, told him, *Sir, I will fight with Piſtols on Horſe-back. We muſt have Seconds, and Judges of the Combate. I'll fight Monſieur* de Montauban; *and as for you, Sir, I have a very gallant Gentleman,*

Gentleman, who will find you ſufficient Play. Sir, (reply'd the Baron of *Bearn*) *I am glad you take care of your own Security: When the Gentleman you deſign for me, ſhall have any Buſineſs with me, I am confident it will never injure his Reputation. In the mean time, what Day do you appoint for the Performance of your Promiſe? Sir,* (anſwer'd General *Bagnaſque*) *Count* Serval *my Nephew is going to be married; the Wedding will be kept at* Verceil: *I am to be at it, and for that purpoſe I'll ſet out from this Place on Twelfth-day Eve, and the next day I'll be at* Verceil, *where we'll fight. You may depend upon it, and acquaint the Marqueſs of* Montauban *with it, that he may be ready againſt that Time.*

The Baron of *Bearn* took his leave of General *Bagnaſque*, and having before-hand hir'd Poſt-horſes at the three Gates of the City, he mounted the firſt that he could come at, and went to *Carignan* thro' a By-way, for fear of being ſurpriz'd; for about half an Hour after his departure, *Bagnaſque* order'd the Gates of the City to be ſhut, in order to arreſt him, ac-

cording to his Highneſs's Command. Several Horſemen were immediately ſent up and down the Countrey ; but the Baron of *Bearn* baited but one moment at *Carignan*, and went Poſt to *Milan*, where the Marqueſs of *Montauban* ſtaid for him. At his arrival he gave him the Particulars of this ſecond Challenge.

Theſe two Gentlemen had now no other Thoughts than to get their Arms ready againſt the appointed day ; and becauſe Monſieur *de Bagnaſque* had demanded Judges of the Fight, they pitch'd upon Colonel *Beetſleer*, a *Griſon* by Birth, who was in the Service of the King of *Spain*. They could not chuſe a Perſon of greater Merit, nor one that General *Bagnaſque* ought to be leſs jealous of. Colonel *Beetſleer* accepted of their Propoſal like a Gentleman : He told them, he would not only be a Spectator of the Fight, but alſo account it an Honour to draw his Sword in their Quarrel. They return'd him their Thanks, and deſir'd him only to do them the Honour to be preſent as Judge of the Fight, which he very generouſly granted. One

One day the Baron of *Bearn* going out of Monſieur *Beetſleer*'s Houſe, perceiv'd the Marqueſs *Daix*, Lieutenant in the Guards of his Royal Highneſs, who was come Poſt from *Turin*. He went preſently to the Marqueſs of *Montauban*, to confer with him about what they had to do: For the Marqueſs *Daix* had brought Orders, which his Royal Highneſs had obtain'd from Monſieur *de Leganez* Governor of the *Milaneſe*, who hapned to be then at *Turin*, to arreſt them: And while the Marqueſs *Daix* enquired for the Houſe of Monſieur *Louvigny*, who commanded in *Milan* in the abſence of Monſieur *de Leganez*, to put his Orders in execution, Meſſieurs *de Montauban* and *de Bearn*, having firſt diſcours'd with Colonel *Beetſleer*, reſolv'd to take Poſt, and leave *Milan* with all expedition.

To put the change upon the Marqueſs *Daix*, and baffle the Deſign of his Journey, they hir'd a Calaſh, which they gave to their Servants, ordering them to go before, and make as if they deſign'd for *Caſal*; but to come to meet them at *Verceil* by ſome by-way or other. The Marqueſs *Daix* being

deluded by this Artifice, went Poſt to *Caſal*, with deſign to prevail with the Governor of that Place to arreſt them there. In the mean time the Marqueſs of *Montauban* and the Baron of *Bearn*, having deſir'd Colonel *Beetſleer* to follow them, repair'd to the Borough of *Verceil*, the Place of Aſſignation. They arriv'd there ſeven days before, and ſtaid till ſeven days after the time appointed by Monſieur *Bagnaſque*: But that General broke his Promiſe, and never came to the Place. Meſſieurs *de Montaubon* and *de Bearn* entred an Act of their Appearance and Stay, and took Certificates of the Parſon and Magiſtrates of the Place; and ſeeing all their Endeavours were eluded by the Cowardiſe of Monſieur *de Bagnaſque*, the Marqueſs of *Montauban* reſolv'd at laſt to go for *Holland*, and the Baron of *Bearn* to return to *Turin*, with deſign to fight *Bagnaſque* where-ever he could meet him, and revenge the Contempt, and Breach of his Promiſe.

It is to be obſerved by the By, That if Meſſieurs *de Montauban* and *de Bearn* had been arreſted at *Milan* by the

the Marqueſs *Daix*, *Bagnaſque*, to ſecure his Honour, had reſolv'd to go to the appointed Place, whilſt his Relations would have given out in *Turin*, That Meſſieurs *de Montauban* and *de Bearn* were Cowards, who had broke the Appointment. At laſt *Bagnaſque*'s Friends, conſidering that the General was not ſafe, and that the Baron of *Bearn*, who had ſtopt him in his own Coach in the middle of *Turin*, would ſooner or later ſurpriſe him a third time, thought it convenient to uſe all means to make away with ſo dangerous an Enemy; and for that purpoſe, they gave Two hundred Piſtols to Ten or Twelve Soldiers to murder him.

Some of theſe villanous Wretches having communicated their deteſtable Deſign to ſome of their Comerades of the Regiment of *Montauban*, theſe gave Information of it to their Officers, who preſently notified it to the Baron of *Bearn*. The Hatred and Reſentment of *Bagnaſque* did not ſtop here: The Marqueſſes of *Pianeſe*, *Caral*, *Tane*, and *Perella*, all four related to that General, had ſeveral Conferences upon that Affair. The Safety of *Bagnaſque*'s

Perſon, (who beſides the great Places he had both in the Army and at Court, was alſo his Royal Highneſs's Favourite) was ſo dear to them, that they us'd all their Endeavours with his Royal Highneſs to get an Order to put *Bagnaſque* under arreſt; both to make his Family eaſie, and break the Deſigns of the Baron of *Bearn*, who would have attack'd him where-ever he could have met him.

His Royal Highneſs eſpous'd the Quarrel of his General ſo warmly, that he prevail'd with my Lord *Galloway* to deprive the Baron of all his Employments, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrances of Monſieur *Lilemarais*, who wrote to his Lordſhip, that Maters could not be carried to that extremity, without doing him the greateſt Injuſtice in the World; ſince the Baron of *Bearn* was acknowledg'd by all the Army to be a brave Officer, who always had diſcharg'd his Duty with Honour, and who, beſides that, was diſtinguiſh'd by his Quality, as being extracted from one of the nobleſt Families in *France*. But all this was to no purpoſe; for *Bagnaſque*'s Cowardiſe,

Cowardiſe, and the great Intereſt he had at Court, ſtill prevail'd upon all other Conſiderations.

However, his Royal Highneſs being ſatisfied of the Valour and Merit of the Baron of *Bearn*, reſolv'd at laſt to deſire my Lord *Galloway* to make him advantageous Offers from him, upon condition that he would renounce the Marqueſs of *Montauban*'s Intereſt, and forget what had paſt between him and General *Bagnaſque*. The Baron of *Bearn* anſwer'd, That he acted not in this Affair out of any private Intereſt, but only becauſe the Honour of the King of *England* was at ſtake, ſince General *Bagnaſque* had abus'd his Troops, and their Commander the Marqueſs of *Montauban*; and that for his part, he had rather ſacrifice all his Employments, than abandon his Friend's Cauſe.

My Lord *Galloway* order'd him, by his Royal Highneſs's Command, to be under Arreſt, and told him, That the preſent Juncture of Affairs exacted from him that Complaiſance for his Royal Highneſs. The Baron of *Bearn* proteſted againſt the Injuſtice done

him, and put himſelf under the Protection of the Confederate Princes. Monſieur *de Varennes* General of the Troops of *Brandenburgh*, Monſieur *Vander-Meer* Miniſter of the States, and ſeveral other Men of Note, being now concern'd in this Affair, my Lord *Galloway* prevail'd with his Highneſs to have the Baron of *Bearn* releas'd from his Confinement. Thus being at liberty, he at laſt left *Turin*, and went into *Holland*, to give His Majeſty of *Great Britain* an Account of all that had paſt in this Affair. Before his departure, his Highneſs deſir'd my Lord *Galloway* to offer him a Regiment, if he would go and ſerve the *Venetians*; and upon his refuſal, he offer'd him Money, and Letters of Recommendation to the King of *England*. He anſwer'd, That he return'd his Royal Highneſs Thanks for the Offers made him upon ſo hard Terms; That if my Lord *Galloway* was pleas'd to give him Letters for his *Britannick* Majeſty, he would gladly accept of them; but as for thoſe of his Highneſs, he had no occaſion for them; and that the only Favour he expected from

from him, was to order the Payment of the Arrears due to him. The Duke of *Savoy* ſeeing that all theſe Offers were not able to ſhake his Reſolution, or make him betray his Honour, ſpoke no more about that Affair. Only my Lord *Galloway* and Monſieur *Vander-Meer* gave him Letters; the firſt, for the King; and the other, for the States of the United Provinces.

You have in this ſhort Hiſtory a faithful Picture of the Miniſters of the Court of *Savoy*, of the Genius and Inclinations of his Highneſs's Generals; and in fine, of the ſhuffling Conduct of that Prince with reſpect to the Troops of the Allies. We ſay nothing here but what is notoriouſly known; and if we would recount all the Treacheries we have ſeen with our own Eyes, we ſhould ſwell up this Diſcourſe to a great Volume. However, we would have the World know, that it was not for want of his Highneſs's Endeavours, if all the Confederate Troops were not ſacrific'd to the *French*; and that nothing but the Prudence and Wiſdom of the Generals

that commanded them, has ſav'd them from his premeditated Deſigns of deſtroying them.

After that, I leave to the Confederates to judge, whether, at this time, they ought to look upon the Duke of *Savoy* as a well-affected Prince, who never had ought but the Intereſt of the Confederacy in proſpect, as his Miniſters are pleas'd to inſinuate it; or as a ſworn and irreconcileable Enemy, the more dangerous, in that he has been acquainted with all that paſs'd in the Cloſet of the Confederate Princes, both to ſerve his own Ends, and thoſe of the Common Enemy.

Cautions may be us'd againſt the Surprizes of an open and declar'd Enemy; but 'tis a very hard matter to prevent being cheated by a Confederate Prince, who proclaims his Friendſhip and the Sincerity of his Intentions in all the Courts of *Europe*, by his flattering Miniſters; and who, at the bottom, is no better than a diſſembling Shuffler. Honeſty is now adays a Cloke for every Body; and the greateſt Cheats in the World are

ſtill

ſtill induſtriouſly careful to be accounted Honeſt. I confeſs, 'tis impoſſible to read any Man's Thoughts: But however, one might have known by all the Actions of the Duke of *Savoy*, and the repeated Informations that have been given to the Confederates, that he kept Intelligence with *France*: Yet at this very time there are ſome People that can hardly believe it; which is much the ſame thing, as if a Man ſhould firſt ſhut his Eyes, and then maintain, that it is Night at Noon-day. This pernicious Supineneſs and Careleſneſs is now the Cauſe of the ill Diſpoſitions towards the Concluſion of a General Peace.

Haughty and ambitious *France* fancies to have done much, by winning over the Duke of *Savoy* to her Intereſt: She hopes by that to ſhake the Conſtancy of the other Princes, draw off ſome of the weakeſt by the Example of his Royal Highneſs, offering them great Advantages; and after ſhe has engag'd theſe, ſhe reckons upon the Diviſion of the Heads of the Confederacy, who will at laſt grow weary of a War that does but exhauſt their Riches.

Riches. But we may assure the *French* Council, that they are in a mighty Errour in this Point, and that they entertain themselves with empty chimerical Hopes, since the Heads of the Confederacy who have supply'd the Duke of *Savoy* with all the Necessaries for the Diversion he promis'd to make, but did not perform, are fully resolv'd to take such Measures for the future, as never to be cheated again by any of their Allies; and besides, never to make a Peace with *France*, but upon such Terms as they have agreed amongst themselves: And whatever *France* may imagine, they shall not want for Money: Two or three Campagns more do not signifie much; and then we may see who shall have the better on't. 'Tis enough we are very well inform'd of the Forces of that Crown, and what she's able to do, being so exhausted as she is, and having left no Stone unturn'd to procure a Peace. The only thing the Confederates seem now to be concern'd for, is the Perfidiousness of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has most basely betray'd them; this they take more

to

to heart, than all the imaginary Advantages *France* expects to draw from it.

By all this we may ſafely conclude, that when the Duke of *Savoy* entred into the Alliance, he had no other Aim in proſpect, than to favour the Deſigns of *France*, under the ſpecious Pretence of ſome Diſcontents againſt that Crown. The Mask is now turn'd up; and we have evidently diſcover'd, that he has acted in combination with *France* during all the War of *Italy*. Now theſe are the Fruits which the *French* King and Duke of *Savoy* expected to reap from their ſecret Intelligence. Firſt, The Duke of *Savoy* hop'd to get conſiderably, by emptying the Purſes of ſo many Allies who muſt have recourſe to him, to get an eaſie Paſſage into *France*, and by that means effect as much in one Campagn, as could be perform'd in the Proceſs of a long War. The *French* King likewiſe thought it no leſs for his advantage, than the Duke his Confederate; becauſe this Prince crying out for Help, the Confederates would be ſure to ſend him a great number

number of Auxiliaries, with vaſt Sums of Money, to maintain and keep up a Diverſion, which was look'd upon as the only way to bring *France* to reaſonable Terms; and theſe were as many Enemies from which the *French* King freed himſelf in *Flanders* and *Germany*, while Monſieur *de Catinat*, his General, kept them at a Bay with a Handful of Men, who had never been able to ſtand before them, had not the Duke of *Savoy* juggl'd with him.

The *French* King cunningly improving the Diverſion he oblig'd the Confederates to make in *Italy* through the Duke of *Savoy*'s means, purſu'd his Conqueſts in *Flanders* and on the *Rhine*. He won Battels, and took ſtrong Places, under the Conduct of the Mareſchals of *Luxemburg* and *de Lorge*, to whom he always ſent the Choice of his Men, whereas he only gave Monſieur *Catinat* new-rais'd raw Soldiers, or *Iriſhmen*, becauſe he went upon ſure grounds, and that this was ſufficient to entertain a War on that Side.

Another great Reaſon prevail'd with the *French* King, which extreme-

ly

ly favour'd his Deſigns towards the Ruine of the other Confederate Princes; and which was never found out, till the Ill was grown paſt Remedy. This was, that the Duke of *Savoy* declaring himſelf for the Confederates, and at the ſame time keeping his Intelligence with *France*, the Miniſters of the Duke would be ſtill welcome in all the Courts of the Alli'd Princes, and that under colour of a Common Concern, he would be made privy to all the Secrets, and be acquainted with their ſtrong and weak Side, which he would diſcover to the *French* King. 'Tis for that reaſon that the Duke of *Savoy* ſent none but choice Wits (and moſt of them *Jeſuits*, as being the moſt ſubtle and intriguing) to reſide with the Confederate Princes. Thoſe Miniſters have extreamly well diſcharg'd their Duty; for it has been obſerv'd, that every Poſt the Court of *France* had certain and preciſe Informations of all that paſs'd in the Congreſs, in the Councils of War, and all other Conſultations. Hence it is, that the *French* King and his Generals were always upon their Guard; and whatever

whatever the Allies undertook, the *French* expected them behind good Retrenchments, provided with all Neceſſaries to make their Deſigns miſcarry.

To this alſo ought to be imputed the inconſiderable Succeſſes of the Bombardments, and other Enterpriſes of the Confederate Fleet upon the *French* Coaſts: For the Preſident *de la Tour*, who reſided at the Court of *England* during the Winter, never came back but to acquaint the Duke his Maſter (as this did the *French* King) with all the Deſigns that were to be put in execution the next Campagn.

There's ſtill another Reaſon that has much contributed to induce the Duke of *Savoy* to play *Jack of Both Sides* during this War; which is, That his Dominions being very poor, and ſeveral of his Subjects forc'd thro' Neceſſity to beg their Bread in moſt Countries of *Europe*, he hop'd by the War of *Italy* to draw with the Auxiliary Troops of the Confederates, a great part of their Moneys: Which indeed has made his People very rich, and

and fill'd his Coffers ſo, that at this time he may be ſaid to be one of the richeſt Princes of *Chriſtendom* in ready Caſh. This Money was not all got by the Confederates; *France* has alſo brought in her Share, ſince 'tis her Gold only that has dazzl'd this Prince and his Miniſters. But the *French* King little cares how much he gives, ſo he may compaſs his Ends, and gratifie his Ambition. That Monarch expreſs'd his Thoughts very plainly about that Matter: For being one day at dinner when News was brought him that the Treaty was at laſt concluded with the Duke of *Savoy*, he ſaid before all the Company, *That the Peace of* Italy *had coſt him dear; but he was ſure a general Peace would make him amends for all the Sums he had diſburs'd.* Theſe Words need neither Explanation nor Comment; therefore let's return to our Subject.

When the Duke of *Savoy* declar'd for the Allies againſt *France*, he hop'd to reap by it an Advantage no leſs conſiderable than all the reſt, ſince it nearly concerns his Honour and private Intereſt. For ſince the Death of his

his Predeceſſor *Charles Emanuel* II. he had liv'd an obſcure retir'd Life, that little became a Sovereign Prince, who takes Place among Crown'd Heads, altho' his Revenues be in no manner anſwerable to that high Dignity. Therefore it was now high time for him to make himſelf talk'd of in the World, to illuſtrate his Reign by ſome great Action, and eternize his Memory by ſome ſurprizing Event. His Temper and Inclinations did naturally lead him to it: For, to give every one his Due, he is a Man of Courage, and wants nothing that can make a great Warrior. All theſe Reaſons prompted him to take upon him that Part which we have ſeen him act ever ſince the beginning of the War. By this means he deſign'd to make his Friendſhip and Alliance courted by all the Princes in *Europe*, and become, as it were, the Umpire and Arbitrator of the General Peace.

Another thing which the Duke of *Savoy* aim'd at, was to lay ſuch great Obligations upon *France*, (at a Juncture when ſhe was expos'd to a World of Enemies, that had conſpir'd her Ruin)

Ruin) as would engage the *French* King not to treat him as a Pety Prince, as he did before, and to have more Regard and Eſteem for him for the future. As for the *French* King, beſides the Advantages he deſign'd to draw from his Royal Highneſs's Secret Alliance, which was to bring the Confederates to a General Peace, he has ſtill had another Artifice in proſpect, which neither the Duke nor his Council ever thought of, and which will prove fatal to his Dominions and Liberty. For by engaging him to ſide with the Allies, and betray them afterwards, he draws upon him their irreconcilable Hatred: And the Confederates have all the Reaſon in the World to treat him for the future as an ambidextrous Shuffler, and refuſe him their Aſſiſtance, when *France*, after a Peace is concluded, ſhall go to ſtrip him of his Dominions, as ſhe did the Duke of *Lorrain*, and ſeveral other Princes who had done her almoſt the like Services.

It is not the firſt time that the Dukes of *Savoy* have loſt their Dominions, as appears by the Quarrels which

Charles

Charles Emanuel, Grandfather to his Royal Highneſs had with King *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV. of *France*. *Henry* III. being in War againſt a powerful League, *Charles Emanuel* did much the ſame as *Victor Amedeus* his Succeſſor has done in our Days. He entertain'd great Hopes of enlarging his Fortune if he ſhould improve that Opportunity, to declare himſelf againſt *France*; and accordingly in the Year 1588, he joyn'd his Arms to thoſe of the Enemies of *Henry* III. and having formed a powerful Party, of which he made himſelf Chief, he entred *Provence*, ſurpriz'd the Cities of *Marſeilles* and *Arles*; and was ſo puff'd up with theſe Succeſſes, that he coin'd a Medal to eternize his Memory; where he was repreſented under the Emblem of a *Centaurus* trampling upon a Crown, with this *Motto*, *OPPORTUNE*, *Seaſonably*; meaning that he could not have a more ſeaſonable Opportunity to humble *France*. He paid dear for this *Bravado*; for in the Year 1600, *Henry* IV. having pacify'd the Troubles and Commotions that diſtracted *France*, and had given Occaſion to

Charles

Charles Emanuel to form great Deſigns againſt that Crown, reſolv'd to be reveng'd of him; and having bent the Streſs of the War towards *Italy*, made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt Part of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*. And to be even with the Duke, he coin'd a Medal, where he was ſeen in the Figure of *Hercules* beating down with his Club the proud *Centaurus*, with this *Latin Motto*, OPPORTUNIUS; that is, *More Seaſonably and Succeſsfully*. After the Conqueſt of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, *Henry* IV. at the Entreaty of Pope *Clement* VIII. was at laſt prevail'd upon to be reconcil'd with the diſtreſs'd Duke; tho' it was the Opinion of all the Politicians of thoſe Times, that *Henry* IV. ought to have kept *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, both to chaſtize the inconſiderate Raſhneſs of that Prince, and have a free and open Way to enter *Italy* whenever he pleas'd. This is the Advice that Cardinal *d'Oſſat*, one of the greateſt Stateſmen in thoſe Days gave *Henry* IV. But upon this Occaſion that Monarch ſhew'd more Generoſity than Policy, and reſtor'd *Charles Emanuel* to all his Dominions.

One

One might now very well ask *Victor Amedeus* II. who broke with *France* in a Conjuncture of time, much like that when *Charles Emanuel* declar'd himſelf againſt *Henry* III. that is, when all *Europe* arm'd againſt her, and attack'd her on the four Corners of the Kingdom. One might, I ſay, ask that Prince, who is now at laſt reconcil'd with the *French* King, through the Mediation of the Pope and the other Princes of *Italy*, what Security *France* gives him to put his Dominions out of Danger? Will not the *French* King after a general Peace is concluded, have the faireſt Opportunity in the World to ſtrip him of them? Shall he want Pretences for that Purpoſe? And is not the Duke of *Savoy*'s Conduct at the firſt Breaking out of the War of *Italy* a ſufficient one, ſince he alone has carried the Fire-brand of War into *France* by the Irruption into *Dauphiné*? All theſe Proceedings will furniſh new Matter of Diſcord and Diviſion, which in time will kindle a greater Fire, and revive the old Pretenſions of the *French* King to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, Principality

pality of *Piedmont*, and County of *Nice*.

Savoy was annex'd to the Crown of *France*, about twelve hundred Years ago. This happen'd in the Reign of King *Clovis*, who got it by way of Conqueſt from *Gundebald* King of *Burgundy*; becauſe this Prince had embrac'd the Party of *Alaric* King of the *Goths*, who wag'd War againſt *France*, *Clovis* incens'd againſt *Gundebald*, turn'd him out of his Dominions, and reduc'd him to live on a ſmall Penſion the reſt of his Life. This unfortunate Prince being dead, his Dominions fell for ever to the Crown of *France* by the Deceaſe of *Clotildis*, Siſter to *Gundebald*, and Wife to *Clovis*, to whom they belong'd by Legal Right after her Brother's Death. So that this Princeſs dying without Iſſue, they were appropriated to the Crown of *France*, although *Savoy* had ſeveral times been given by way of Appenage to the ſecond and third Sons, till the Emperour *Charles the Bald* preſented *Bozon*, Count of *Arles* with the ancient Kingdom of *Burgundy*, to which he joyn'd *Savoy* to be holden for ever by Fealty

by Fealty and Homage from the Emperour of *Germany*.

The Kingom of *Arles* was of no long Duration, and had but four or five Kings, the laſt of which named *Rodolphus*, being dead without Iſſue, *Humbert* of *Morienne*, who then was Governour of *Savoy*, was veſted with it by the Emperour *Conradus the Salick*. He was ſucceeded by *Amedeus* his Son, from whom is deriv'd the preſent Family of *Savoy*; which is the more illuſtrious and ancient, becauſe *Humbert* was deſcended from the Dukes of *Saxony*.

However the Crown of *France* maintains now-a-days, that the veſting of thoſe Dominions had no legal Foundation: Firſt, becauſe the Empire ought to return hereditarily to the Houſe of *France*, after the Deceaſe of *Charles the Burley*, the laſt Emperour of the *Carlovingian* Race, upon whom *Conradus the Salick* had uſurp'd it. Beſides this, *France* produces another Title to *Savoy*; which is, that it was annex'd to it a long time before the Erection of the Empire; and therefore ought now to be accounted a part of its Demeſnes.

To

To all theſe Claims to *Savoy*, *France* adds ſtill a new one; which is deriv'd from *Louiſe* of *Savoy* Mother to *Francis* I. King of *France*, and Daughter to *Philip* VII. Duke of *Savoy*; who at his Marriage with *Margaret* of *Bourbon*, had ſtipulated that their Children ſhould ſucceed one another in the Dutchy and all its Dependencies.

Philip had two Children by *Margaret*, viz. *Philibert* and *Louiſe*; *Philibert* being dead, *Louiſe* his Siſter claim'd the Succeſſion; but becauſe there was ſtill two Male-Children by a ſecond Marriage, *viz. Charles* and the Duke of *Nemours*, who by the Prerogative of their Sex ſet up their Title to the Dutchy, *Louiſe* was poſtpon'd, and *Charles* made himſelf Maſter of *Savoy*, with the Conſent of the States of the Country. After all theſe ſeveral inteſtine Quarrels, *Savoy* was again diſturbed by the War *Francis* I. made in *Italy*. This Prince having entred that Dutchy with a formidable Army, reduc'd it to his Obedience in a very little time. The Conqueſt of the Principality of *Piedmont* and County of *Nice* ſoon follow'd that of *Savoy*;

all which coſt *Francis* I. but one Campagn. By this means *Charles* was entirely diſpoſſeſs'd of his Dominions, and had not one Foot of Ground left him.

Francis I. and *Henry* II. his Succeſſor, were Maſters of them for about twenty four Years; that is, till the Peace of *Chateau* in *Cambreſis* was concluded in 1559, whereby King *Henry* yielded to *Spain* above 400 Towns and 198 Gariſon'd Fortreſſes, among which were compris'd all thoſe of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, except *Turin*, *Viniers*, *Villeneuve*, *Aſt*, *Chevas* and *Pignerol*, which *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. at laſt reſtored to the Duke.

However, as it is moſt certain that the *French* King never ſtints his Pretenſions, nor regards the Treaties made by his Predeceſſors, he will be ſure to revive in due time the Title he has to *Savoy*; which is like to be as ſoon as a general Peace is concluded. So that the preſent Duke of *Savoy* may be ſaid to be like thoſe that are born to be unhappy: For he never moves a Step to favour the Deſigns of *France*, but he draws towards the Brink of a Precipice.

Se-

Several Reaſons engage the *French* King to ſet up anew his Title to *Savoy* as ſoon as a general Peace is concluded. Firſt of all, the new Right he gets by the Marriage of the young Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, the Duke's eldeſt Daughter, with the Duke of *Burgundy*; becauſe in caſe the Iſſue Male fail, that Princeſs becomes preſumptive Heir of all the Dominions of *Victor Amedeus* II. her Father. And 'tis certain the Court of *France* did much depend upon that, although its Miniſters have endeavour'd to give another Turn to the Eagerneſs the *French* King has ſhew'd in courting the Duke. 'Tis a Truth acknowledg'd by all Politicians, that the chief way the *French* King has us'd to enlarge his Dominions, has always been by Marriages, ſince he ſeldom or never concluded a Treaty of Peace, but he had a Prince or a Princeſs of the Blood to beſtow upon his Enemies, in order to make them ſubſervient to his Deſigns. But as ſoon as the Deferences and Reſpects uſually paid to new-married People, are over, *France* always ſpeaks to another Tune, and will have her own at any rate.

So that the Duke of *Savoy* may take his Meaſures accordingly: And I will be a falſe Prophet, if the Match he has lately concluded with the Duke of *Burgundy* do not prove fatal to his Liberty, and the Tranquillity of his Dominions. The ſecond Reaſon that will induce the *French* King to pick a Quarrel with the Duke of *Savoy*, is, that he never forgives Injuries that are offer'd him; and if he ſeems now to court and flatter him, 'tis only to draw him the better to the Trap he lays for him. 'Tis certain the *French* King will never pardon his declaring himſelf againſt him, and taking up Arms to favour the Deſigns of his Enemies: And the firſt Buſineſs of this Monarch's Revenge, will be to enſlave him. All the Submiſſions his Royal Highneſs will then uſe, ſuch as to go to *France* in Perſon (as did the Doge of *Genoa* ſome Years ago) to expreſs his Sorrow for embracing the Confederacy; all theſe reſpectful Steps, I ſay, will ſerve but to encreaſe the Contempt *France* has for a Prince that can do her no Hurt.

The

The third Motive that will engage *France* not to have any regard for the Duke of *Savoy* after the Concluſion of a general Peace, is the great Paſſion ſhe ever had to have no other Boundaries than the *Alps* on the Side of *Italy*. Therefore we ought to look upon the Reſtitution of the important Place and Fortreſs of *Pignerol* as a fallacious *Chimera*, and a Decoy of the *French* King's to bring the Duke of *Savoy* to a Negotiation of Peace; well knowing that this Prince being once diſarm'd, and depriv'd of all the Supplies of the Confederates, it will be an eaſie matter to make him ſubmit to what Terms he pleaſes. So that his Highneſs's Safety did entirely depend upon the Support of the Confederate Princes.

Having briefly related the ſeveral Claims of the *French* King to *Savoy*, and the ſeveral Motives, which will infallibly induce him to revive them as ſoon as he is rid of all his Enemies; we ſhall now ſpeak to the Wrong his Royal Highneſs has done the Allies, after they have been ſo kind to him as to ſhare with him, the Ho-

nour of bringing to reaſonable Terms a Monarch, who from the beginning of his Reign has meditated the Slavery of all *Europe*. But what makes the Duke of *Savoy*'s Conduct the more inexcuſable, is, that by undoing himſelf, he had a mind to involve all the Confederates in the ſame Ruin, and blaſt, as it were in one Moment all the Fruits that were to be gathered from nine Campaigns, which have coſt the Allied Princes the Blood of their moſt faithful Subjects, and their own Toils and Labours, not to mention the vaſt Treaſure that has been ſpent to maintain and carry on the War.

The Duke of *Savoy*'s late Conduct in putting himſelf at the Head of a *French* Army, to haſten the Reduction of *Valence* (which had been follow'd by the entire Conqueſt of the *Milaneſe*) is but too plain a Proof of what he aims at; and of the ſecret Correſpondence he has had all along with *France*, in order to betray the Allies: To which may be added, his being ſo buſie in haſtening the Emperour and King of *Spain* to accept of a Neutrality,

trality, without giving the Negotiators Time to conſider of and examine ſo important an Affair, ſo that his only end was to force all the Allies to agree to the general Peace, which *France* courts with ſo much Impatience, and which ſhe had never brought about if it had not been for Duke of *Savoy*. 'Tis upon that Account that the *French* King has had ſo much regard for the Court of *Turin*; becauſe he had been long acquainted with the *Genius* and weak Side of his Royal Highneſs, which is to be entirely governed by Intereſt.

Therefore we muſt not wonder if the Gold of *France* has been more powerful with the Duke of *Savoy* than the Honour he would have got by ſtanding it out at a Juncture of Affairs, which would infallibly have ruin'd *France*, and procur'd great Advantages to all the Confederates, not to ſpeak of a ſolid and laſting Peace that would have enſued. I do not doubt but the *French* King's Intrigues have been favour'd upon this Occaſion, by the unanimous Concurrence of the Princes of *Italy*. The

War in that Country fill'd them with Fears and Jealouſies, and kept 'em extremely ſubject, by reaſon of the Contributions they were oblig'd to pay to the Auxiliary Troops. This Conſtraint, and the other Diſorders which are the inſeparable Attendants of War, have engag'd 'em to join their Inſtances with the earneſt Endeavours of the *French* King, and all together have undoubtedly much contributed to make the Duke of *Savoy* take a courſe ſo directly oppoſite to his Intereſt.

His Royal Highneſs's Miniſters do openly complain, that the Confederates have not perform'd what they promis'd to the Duke their Maſter; That he wanted Men and Money at a time when his Dominions lay expos'd as a Prey to a powerful Army incamp'd at the Gates of *Turin*, with full Reſolution to bombard it, if the Duke did not preſently accept of the *French* King's Offers: That his Highneſs having conſider'd the imminent Danger of loſing all in one Moment, was forc'd to prefer the Repoſe and Safety of his Peo-

People to all the private Advantages he might have got by making a longer Reſiſtance; which amount to no more than the Honour of not forſaking a Party whoſe Intereſt it was to prolong the War, thereby to force the *French* King to make more advantagious Offers than thoſe he had already made: And that in this caſe his Highneſs wrongs himſelf more than the Confederates.

To this we anſwer, That the Allies are very well inform'd of the true Motives that have prevail'd with his Highneſs upon this Occaſion, ſince all the Intrigue was juggl'd with the *French* King at our Lady of *Loretto's*.

This pious Journy of the Court of *Turin*, was only deſign'd to draw the Preliminaries of a Treaty which his Highneſs & his Miniſters have been ſo careful of keeping ſecret from the Allies.

'Tis well known, that his Highneſs thro' the Mediation of the Pope's *Nuntio*, and ſome Princes of *Italy*, enter'd into Articles with *France*, and agreed with the *French* King's Plenipotentiaries upon all the Steps he was to make to cheat the Confederates.

According to this Project the *French* King promis'd to reinforce conſiderably his Army in *Italy*, to give Orders to Monſieur *Catinat* to be early in the Field, and prevent thereby the Arrival of the Auxiliary Troops which the Emperour and the other Confederate Princes ſent to his Aſſiſtance: That Monſieur *Catinat* ſhould go and incamp before the Gates of *Turin*, threatning to bombard that capital City, and lay it in Aſhes in leſs than 24 Hours, unleſs his Highneſs prevented the impending Storm by a ſpeedy Reconciliation with the *French* King upon the Terms he offer'd him. That by this means his Highneſs would be excus'd, and his Conduct ſeem leſs ſuſpicious and blameable to the Allies.

It was no hard matter for the Generals that commanded the Auxiliary Troops of the Confederates in *Italy* to penetrate into the Deſigns of the Court of *Turin*, by reaſon of the little Care his Highneſs took of making himſelf Maſter of ſuch Poſts as might have made Monſieur *Catinat*'s Deſigns miſcarry. On the contrary,

one

one might have read his ſecret Joy in his Face: For he knew very well that there was nothing to be fear'd from the great Preparations of the *French*. Yet the better to colour his Play, he cauſed all the Ladies, and the Lords unfit for War, to go out of *Turin*. On the other ſide, it was given out in the *French* Army, that they only waited for the heavy Cannon and Bomb-Waggons from *Pignerol*. But this Artillery and Ammunition was ſtill coming; and that Slowneſs, ſo unuſual with the *French*, eſpecially in important Expeditions, is an undeniable Proof that the Court of *Turin* juggl'd, and acted in Combination with *France*, to baffle the Confederates. In the mean time the *French* King's Emiſſaries went to and fro from the Court of *Turin* to Monſieur *Catinat*; and all that to put the Change upon the Confederates, and cover the foul Play and Treachery of his Royal Highneſs.

We ſhould never have done, if we did relate all the Artifices that have been uſed to carry on this important Negotiation, which was look'd upon

by

by *France*, as the great Wheel that is to ſet all the Springs going a towards a general Peace.

Let's now come to the private Treaty his Royal Highneſs has lately concluded. By that Treaty the *French* King promiſes him,

I. The Reſtitution of the important Fortreſs of *Pignerol*, upon condition that its Fortifications ſhall be razed at a general Peace.

II. To give him four Millions of Livres in ready Mony, to be paid on the ſame Day the Treaty is ratified.

III. The Reſtitution of *Nice*, *Montmelian* and other Places, conquer'd upon his Royal Highneſs by the Arms of the moſt Chriſtian King, from the beginning of the War to this preſent time.

IV. To match the young Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, his eldeſt Daughter, with his Highneſs the Duke of *Burgundy*.

V. That the Princeſs ſhall have Honours paid her as Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and in that Quality ſhall take place at the Court

of

of *France*, of the Princeſſes of the Blood.

VI. That upon the Confederates refuſing a Neutrality in *Italy*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages to join his Forces to thoſe of his Royal Highneſs towards the Conqueſt of the *Milaneſe*.

VII. That after the Reduction of that Dutchy the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall put it into the Hands of his Royal Highneſs, to enjoy it for ever, without demanding any thing for the Expences of that Expedition, and to ſecure him in the Poſſeſſion of it, by protecting him againſt the Arms of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

VIII. That he renounces for ever all the Rights and Claims which he and his Predeceſſors have had to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, Principality of *Piedmont*, and County of *Nice*.

IX. That in caſe the War continue in *Italy* by the Refuſal of the Neutrality, the moſt Chriſtian King will lend him his Forces for the Conqueſt of *Geneva*: That if the Neutrality be accepted, that Expedition ſhall be reſerv'd till after the general Peace.

His

His Royal Highneſs, on his Part, promiſes to the *French* King,

I. To renounce the Confederacy, and join himſelf for ever with the Crown of *France:* To act unanimouſly with the Moſt Chriſtian King, in all that can make their Union laſting, and their Alliance inviolable for the future.

II. That he ſhall never give his Conſent to the Reſtoration of the *Vaudois*; and that he ſhall repeal all the Edicts by which he had lately granted them the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and their Return to the Valleys.

III. That he will uſe his Mediation to bring the Allies to a General Peace.

Let us examine theſe Articles, and ſee whether his Royal Highneſs ought at this time to depend upon the Word of a Monarch who never ſcrupl'd to violate the Treaties he had concluded with the other Princes of *Europe*, without any Exception.

We muſt conſider, in the firſt place, That when the *French* King conſents to reſtore *Pignerol*, he does as much

as

as give the Key of his Kingdom (on the Side of the *Alps*) to keep, to the Duke of *Savoy*, and loſes for ever all the Advantages he had, by that important Place, upon all the Princes of *Italy*. By that means he leaves the Province of *Dauphiné* expos'd to the Irruptions of his Enemies, and confirms the ſtaggering Liberty of all the Princes beyond the *Alps*, who were before as it were bridled up by *Caſal* and *Pignerol*. To this we may add, That by that Reſtitution he ſacrifices all the Reſentments, which for ſome late Years have occaſion'd the Quarrels he has had with the Court of *Rome*, during the *Papacy* of *Innocent* XI. with the Republick of *Genoa*, and ſome other States of *Italy*.

If the *French* King be ſincere in the Reſtitution of *Pignerol*, the Duke of *Savoy* has all the reaſon in the World to be ſatisfied with the Generoſity of *France*, and not to grudge all the Complaiſance he has had for that Crown. And indeed, 'tis a great matter for his Highneſs to get ſo important a Place as *Pignerol*. Beſides, the *French* King does not ſtay till he be

be compell'd to it by force of Arms: He makes this voluntary Preſent to his Royal Highneſs, even at a time when his Forces are ſo much ſuperiour in *Italy*, and that he is in a condition to ſtrip the Duke of all his Territories, by the taking of *Turin*, the Capital City of his Dominions.

'Tis a great matter, I ſay, for the Duke of *Savoy* to get *Pignerol*: But after we have taken a View of what the *French* King gives to his Highneſs, let's ſee what he reſerves to himſelf. He conſents to the Reſtitution of *Pignerol*, I grant it; but then this is to be at a General Peace, and after all its Fortifications are razed to the Ground. By theſe two Reſervations the *French* King plainly ſhews, Firſt, That what he aim'd at, was to engage the Duke of *Savoy* to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to haſten a General Peace: Secondly, That when he reſtores this Place diſmantl'd, 'tis only with deſign to re-take it whenever he pleaſes: So that at beſt the Duke of *Savoy* is like to enjoy it but for ſome ſmall time; and perhaps Ten Months after the General Peace is concluded, the *French* King will order

order his Troops to clear the Place.

To be convinc'd of this, we muſt obſerve, That in all Treaties of Peace, the *French* King never offers to reſtore any ſtrong Place, but on condition of razing the Fortifications; which ſhews his Double-dealing, his want of Sincerity, and his ſecret Deſire of making himſelf Maſter of them as ſoon as he has gain'd his preſent Ends, which are chiefly, to diſarm his Enemies, while he keeps on foot a numerous Army of well-diſciplin'd experienc'd Soldiers, when the other Princes disband theirs. 'Tis well-known by experience, that *France* can raiſe again the Fortifications of a Place in very few Months, and that often with little Expence, becauſe he not only makes uſe of his own Soldiers, but alſo of the Inhabitants of the Place, and their Money to boot: Witneſs the Fortifications of moſt of the Fortreſſes in *Flanders*, which have been built with the vaſt Sums that he got by Contributions. All that the *French* King provides for his Share, are Engineers, good Order, and Diligence; as for Materials and Money, the

the poor Inhabitant is always oblig'd to find them.

This Conſideration makes the *French* King value ſo little the Reſtoration of a ſtrong Place, provided its Fortifications be demoliſh'd, without which he would never conſent to it. His End therefore in reſtoring *Pignerol*, was to caſt a Miſt before the Duke of *Savoy*'s Eyes, and decoy him to break all the Engagements he was enter'd into with the Confederates: But when he has brought his Deſigns about, he will retake it the more eaſily, becauſe its Fortifications will then be razed, which he ſhall never want either for Money, Men, or Materials to rebuild. Beſides, what uſe can the Duke of *Savoy* make of *Pignerol*, when diſmantl'd? Will that hinder the *French* King from having a free Paſſage to enter his Dominions upon the firſt Quarrel? Or, is his Country the more ſecure by it? Not at all: Therefore 'tis evidently plain, that the *French* has had no other Deſign than to delude the Duke of *Savoy*, and at the ſame time lay a Trap for the Confederates, the ſooner to bring them to treat of a General Peace.

After

After all, what does the *French* King give more to that Prince, than what he had already offer'd in the firſt Propoſals of Peace he made to the Allies? But the Deſign of the Confederates was to oblige *France* to ſurrender *Pignerol* into the Hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, in the Condition it was at that time, and would never hear of its being raz'd. Nevertheleſs, his Royal Highneſs accepts of it as ſuch, and thinks it a good Bargain to get it in any Condition the *French* King is pleas'd to reſtore it to him. But he may judge by this firſt Step, of the Sincerity of the *French* King's Promiſes; and ſince that Monarch deludes him in this Article, he muſt expect no better in all the reſt. Therefore he loſes more by abandoning the Confederacy, than he gets by entring into a Private Treaty, to the prejudice of his own Intereſt, and the Contempt of ſo many Princes, who had never hearken'd to a Peace, without procuring to him the Reſtitution of all his Places, with new Advantages, which would have ſecur'd for ever his Repoſe and Liberty, render'd his Condition

more

more Honourable, and juſtifi'd his Conduct.

Let's come to the Second Article. The *French* King promiſes to pay Four Millions of *Livres* upon the Ratification of the Treaty. 'Tis likely the *French* King will be as good as his Word, as to thoſe Four Millions, let Money be never ſo ſcarce in *France*, as well as elſewhere, ſince this great Negotiation could never have been brought about without the *Ready*. The Reaſon of it is, that the Duke of *Savoy* is certainly the moſt covetous Prince in *Europe*; and that's the weak Side by which the Miniſters of *France* have crept into his Favour, and have been ſo much conſider'd at the Court of *Turin*. Thro' the means of their *Louidors* they have been made privy to the moſt ſecret Conſultations and Reſolves of the Cabinet-Council, and have at laſt brought things to that paſs they are now at. The *French* King little matters what he ſpends, provided he bring his Deſigns about. The firſt Rule of his Politicks is, to ſtick at no Coſt to triumph over his Enemies; and therefore he has been willing

willing enough to part with thoſe Four Millions: 'Tis Money he has lent upon Uſury, of which he expects a *Cent. per Cent.* Intereſt. But it is now the Confederates Part to take their Meaſures accordingly, and look to their Private Intereſts. The *French* King, as we ſaid before, explain'd himſelf openly upon that Matter, and did not ſtick to ſay, *That a General Peace will make him amends for the Charges he has been at for the Peace of* Italy.

But if nothing but Money could ſatisfie the Duke of *Savoy*, and engage him to be true to the Confederacy, I wonder he, or his Miniſters, did not give a Hint of it to the Allies; for, I am ſure, they would have given him Satisfaction in an Affair which was of ſo great conſequence to them, and have attempted any thing that had appear'd poſſible, to give him more than ever *France* deſigns or promis'd to give. To this, the *French* King's *Partiſans* will anſwer, That it was a very difficult matter for the Confederates to pay ſo great a Sum to the Duke, ſince there ſtill remains Four Millions five hundred

hundred thouſand *Livres* due to him. To which I reply, That theſe Arrears had long ſince been paid, had not his Highneſs's Conduct given ſufficient Reaſons to ſuſpect his juggling with *France*. The King of *England* has had ſeveral Informations of his Foul-play a long while ago; and if he did not take notice of it, 'tis becauſe it was hop'd he might by amicable Means be kept from a Deſign that will certainly be his Ruine.

By the third Article the *French* King promiſes to reſtore to the Duke of *Savoy*, *Nice*, *Montmelian*, and in general all the Places conquer'd during this War: which Reſtitution is the leaſt thing he could have expected at a General Peace. But thoſe that have had a watchful Eye over his Highneſs's Conduct, do aſſure us, that *Nice* was yielded up to the *French* by his Orders; and that the Governour of that Place, the better to cover his Foul-play, found a way to blow up the Magazin, and ſpread at the ſame time a Report, That this was effected by the *French* Bombs; whereas it was nothing but the reſult

of

of his Treachery, and of the ſecret Intelligence betwixt the *French* King and his Royal Highneſs.

The Reduction of the important Fortreſs of *Montmelian* was owing to the ſame Deſtiny as that of *Nice*; and the *French* had never made themſelves Maſters of it, but for the ſecret Orders his Highneſs gave to the Marqueſs of *Bagnaſque* its Governour. The vigorous Reſiſtance of *Coni* deceiv'd both his Highneſs and the *French*; and it muſt be wholly aſcrib'd to the Bravery of Monſieur *Julien*, and the *French* Proteſtants who defended the Place. 'Tis well known, that his Highneſs, to be reveng'd of it, inſtead of recompenſing the Merit of ſo many gallant Men, who ſignaliz'd themſelves in the Defence of that Place, did, by an unheard-of Barbarity, keep them from the Preferments that fell to them of Courſe; which enrag'd Monſieur *Julien*, and ſome other Officers, to that degree, that they quitted his Highneſs's Service, and went over to that of *France*. The *French* King preſently made Monſieur *Julien* a Lieutenant-General, and advanc'd

vanc'd the other Officers proportionably to their Merit.

By what follow'd, it is plain, that his Highneſs's Deſign in abuſing thoſe Officers, was only to be rid of them, becauſe they were look'd upon at the Court of *Turin* as an Obſtacle that broke all the Meaſures the Duke of *Savoy* had taken with the *French* King. One may ſee, by all theſe Proceedings, how careful the Duke was to pleaſe the *French* King in all things, and to act in combination with him, to impoſe upon the Allies. This Conduct has conſtantly been obſerv'd in *Italy* during all the Campagns, from the beginning of the War to this preſent time: Therefore the ſmall Progreſs of the Confederate Forces is not to be wonder'd at, ſince the only thing his Royal Highneſs aim'd at, was to amuſe them, and favour the Deſigns of *France* by this Diverſion.

There's all the Juſtice in the World for the *French* King to reſtore all the Places he has taken from the Duke of *Savoy*, ſince he did depoſite them in truſt into his Hands, till there was a Peace. The *French* King now keeps

his

his Promiſe, and ſo far his Highneſs has reaſon to be ſatisfi'd. The Affairs have ſucceeded according to the Projects they had concerted together; and the *French* King is mightily oblig'd to the Duke for playing his part ſo well. But Time will ſhew whether his Highneſs ought always to have the ſame Thoughts of the *French* King's Honeſty, who has made him a Property upon this Occaſion, juſt as he formerly did Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, to compaſs his grand Deſigns, which are now a Riddle to the Court of *Turin*, but which will be accompliſh'd when the general Peace is concluded.

To this we may add, that his Highneſs ought not to have been in ſuch haſte to conclude a private Treaty with *France*, upon Conſideration of the Advantages he gets by it. The moſt ſerene Allies would have procur'd to him the Reſtitution of all his Places; and *France* had already offer'd it to them: So that his Highneſs would have made a more Honourable Treaty, and contributed beſides to the Concluſion of a ſolid

and laſting general Peace, both for him and all the Confederates; whereas by his late Proceedings he raiſes the Hopes of the common Enemy, violates his Promiſe and the Oaths he had ſworn to the Allies.

Let us now proceed to the Marriage of the young Princeſs of *Savoy* with the Duke of *Burgundy*. This Match has dazzl'd the Duke of *Savoy* and his Miniſters, and ought to be look'd upon as the greateſt Artifice of the Council of *France*, to bring that Prince to a ſeparate Peace. And indeed it is much for a Prince of his Degree to have his Daughter married to the Duke of *Burgundy*, the firſt Son of *France*, and preſumptive Heir to the Crown, not to mention the Heroical Virtues that ſhine in that young Prince, to the Admiration of all the Court.

According to the general Courſe of human Life, this young Duke is like to ſit one Day on the Throne. Nay, perhaps the Crown is reſerv'd for him, preferable to the *Dolphin* his Father: and therefore his Highneſs may reaſonably flatter himſelf to ſee his Daughter Queen of *France*. And

And here we muſt acknowledge the *French* King's Council to be compos'd of moſt wiſe and judicious Politicians; and admire how fortunate that Monarch is in all his Undertakings; and how skilful and ſubtle his Miniſters are in bringing about their Negotiations.

The Reſtitution of the Places taken from the Duke of *Savoy*, was too little to engage that Prince: And on the other hand, the *French* King could not without his Aſſiſtance make a Breach to the Union of the Confederate Princes, and thereby compaſs his Aim, which is a general Peace. Now what could they have offer'd him, that looks more glorious, more fair, and more alluring than this Match? Nothing in the World. Several Millions of Money, and the other Advantages the *French* King propoſed to the Duke, had been ineffectual, and nothing leſs than this Alliance was ever able to induce him to ſacrifice the ſolemn Engagements he had with the moſt ſerene Allies.

France was ever happy in her Alliances; and 'tis to the Matches of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and ſome other Princely Families of *Europe*, that ſhe owes that ſupreme Degree of Grandeur and Power, at which we ſee her arriv'd in our Days: And on the contrary, 'tis by thoſe Matches that *Spain* is now in a declining Condition. This being firſt laid as a Principle, there's no queſtion but that the ſame Conſiderations have prevail'd with the *French* King to propoſe a Marriage between the Duke of *Burgundy* and his Highneſs's Daughter. For over and above the private Advantages he hopes to get by it towards a general Peace, he has ſtill further Deſigns unknown to the Court of *Turin*, which are undoubtedly to lay the Foundations of ſeveral new Pretenſions and Claims to the Dominions of his Royal Highneſs, which will be ſet up in due ſeaſon, in caſe the Duke ſhould die without Iſſue Male. It is his Highneſs's Miniſters Part to frame their Meaſures accordingly; and if they be at preſent *French* by Inclination, they

they may very well be ſo one Day by Duty. 'Tis to no purpoſe to alledge that the Court of *Turin* has obviated that Inconvenience, by cauſing the Duke of *Burgundy* to renounce the Succeſſion to the Duke of *Savoy*'s Dominions, in caſe of no Iſſue Male. The Experience of what paſs'd betwixt the *French* King and the late King of *Spain* on the Account of the Marriage of *Maria Thereſa*, does fully evince by the Quarrels that have kindled the preſent War, how little one may depend upon ſuch Renunciations. The Kings of *France* ſeldom keep their Word after the Ratification of a Treaty; ſince we ſee the preſent *French* King has broke all the Oaths he made at his Marriage. 'Tis upon that ſcore that all the Princes of *Europe* have at this time undertook a War to protect the Crown of *Spain* in her lawful Rights, againſt the Attempts, Uſurpations and double Dealing of the *French* King; and does not the Duke of *Savoy* expoſe himſelf by this Match to the ſame Quarrels, and the Danger of loſing his Dominions?

What could *Spain* do (in the weak Condition ſhe is now in) without the Support of the Confederate Princes? Had ſhe not been ſtript by this time of the beſt part of her Dominions? And when *France* ſhall attack the Duke of *Savoy* upon the ſame Account, will that Prince be able to reſiſt him with his own Forces? Muſt he not then call the moſt ſerene Allies to his Aſſiſtance, whoſe Intereſt he now baſely forſakes, in contempt of that Alliance he had ſo earneſtly courted?

I am perſwaded, that if the Court of *Turin* had duly conſider'd the ſad Conſequences that may attend the Marriage of the young Princeſs of *Savoy*, his Royal Highneſs would not have been in ſuch haſte to conſent to it; ſince in all probability this Match will coſt him dear, and be fatal to his Liberty and the Repoſe of his Subjects. But rather he would have made it his Buſineſs to entertain the friendly Engagements he was in with the Allies, upon Conſideration of their powerful Protection, upon which he might have depended for preſent and future Advantages. In

In fine, the *French* King, to make this Alliance look the more glorious and glittering to the Court of *Turin*, order'd the Honours due to a Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, to be paid to the Princeſs of *Savoy* at her Arrival at the Court of *France*. Yet before he went ſo far, he caus'd the Book of the Ceremonies of the Crown to be turn'd over: And as it was found that the Daughter of *Maximilian* the Emperour, had the Honours of *Dolphineſs* paid her in *France*, under the Reign of *Lewis* XI. tho' ſhe never had been ſuch; becauſe the ceremonial Book ſays in explicit Terms, that thoſe Honours were not paid to her as Daughter to the Emperour, but as *Dolphineſs* deſign'd: And ſo the Caſe being the ſame, the *French* King reſolv'd to look upon the Princeſs of *Savoy* as his Grand-daughter; and order'd that at her Arrival at the Bridge of *Beauvoiſin*, ſhe ſhould be receiv'd as ſuch; and that none but the Dutcheſs of *Lude* ſhould have the Privilege of ſitting before her.

We ſee by all this what mighty care the *French* King has taken to have this Marriage lik'd at the Court of *Turin*. The Princeſs of *Savoy* is far from being handſome: But the Duke of *Burgundy* is an accompliſh'd Prince. Aſſoon as the Match was agreed upon, they preſented that Princeſs's Picture to the Duke, asking him how he did like her; *She's handſome enough to give a Peace to Italy*, return'd agreeably that young Prince. The *French* King and all the Court did extremely commend this witty and judicious Repartee, which, by the by, was a tart Jeſt upon all the Artifices which *France* has us'd to draw off the Duke of *Savoy* from the Confederacy, and engage him to make a ſeparate Peace.

'Twould be an endleſs Work nicely to examine the ſecret Springs which the *French* Council have ſet a-going at the Courts of *Rome*, and of all the other Princes of *Italy* to bring this Negotiation about. There are no Tricks, no Fetches, that they have not employ'd; not to mention the vaſt Summs they have given to corrupt his Royal Highneſs's Favourite Mi-

Miniſters, who by their ſhameful Avarice, have at laſt prevailed with him to conſent to an Alliance that will make him a Slave for ever, and coſt him the infallible Loſs of his Dominions.

It is provided by the ſixth Article, that in caſe the Allies do not agree to a Neutrality in *Italy*, the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy* will joyn their Forces together in order to conquer the *Milaneſe*: And this, on the Duke's part, is the higheſt Degree of Treachery imaginable. If that Prince had only been contented to forſake the Intereſt of the moſt ſerene Allies, and to receive under-hand thoſe Summs of Money that *France* has remitted to him, he might now in ſome meaſure excuſe himſelf, by publiſhing to the World, that he could not refuſe the Advantageous Offers made to him without betraying his own Intereſt, and oppoſing his good Fortune.

But his Royal Highneſs does not confine himſelf within thoſe Bounds; For with one Hand he receives Money of the Confederates, and with the other of *France*; and moreover

plots and contrives with the common Enemy the Ruin of his beſt Friends and Allies; and makes his Market of their Liberty and his own. He puts himſelf at the Head of the *French* Forces; and in the ſame Campagn is General of two powerful contrary Armies. Was there ever ſo ſingular, and at the ſame time ſo perfidious a Conduct as this is? But what can engage this Prince in this foul Play. That Queſtion is anſwer'd in this Article——, the Hopes of conquering the *Milaneſe*. The *French* King tells him by his Miniſters, what Title he has to that Dutchy, which he looks upon as a Dependency from the Crown of *France*, upon the Account of the Marriage of *Lewis* of *Orleans*, Son to *Charles* V, King of *France*, with *Valentina Galeas*, Daughter to *John Galeas* Duke of *Milan*, who claim'd the Succeſſion to that Dutchy by the Deceaſe of her two Brothers, who left no Iſſue.

By this Artifice the *French* King has cunningly inſinuated himſelf into the Court of *Turin*; and while he entertains the Duke of *Savoy* with the Chimerical

merical Hopes of conquering the Dutchy of *Milan*, he makes him a Property to his Deſigns, which are the Neutrality in *Italy*. By that means the *French* King frees himſelf from a moſt burdenſome and expenſive War, which perplex'd him more than all the Armies he keeps in *Flanders* and on the *Rhine*; and gives beſides a fatal Blow to the Union of the Confederate Princes. This Event on one ſide raiſes the Honour and Hopes of the *French* King; and on the other makes the Duke of *Savoy*'s Conduct for ever odious to the Allies.

There's no Queſtion but the Miniſters of *France* did give his Royal Highneſs to underſtand, that the *Milaneſe* would infallibly fall a Prey to him; becauſe, ſaid they, there was little Probability of the Allies ever conſenting to a Neutrality; and by this Decoy they have drawn in this credulous Prince, while the Court of *France* was very well perſuaded that the Affairs would turn a contrary way. To put ſtill the Change upon him, and delude him the better, the *French* King promiſes him by the ſeventh

venth Article, that after the Reduction of that Dutchy, it ſhall be put into his Highneſs's Hands, by him to be enjoy'd for ever, without demanding any thing for the Expences of this Expedition; and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages himſelf beſides to protect him in the peaceful Enjoyment of it, againſt the Arms of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

When a Man ſeriouſly reflects upon all the fine Promiſes of the *French* King, to engage his Royal Highneſs, he will not be much ſurpriz'd at the ſmall Precaution the Council of *Turin* have us'd in ſo important an Affair. To hear the *French* Miniſters ſpeak, 'twas but entring the *Milaneſe* to make an entire Conqueſt of it. They reckon upon it as a thing already done: and to dazzle his Royal Highneſs, they flatter him with their Protection againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*, they promiſe to ſecure him in the Enjoyment of it for ever; and over and above all this, their Generoſity goes ſo far, as to be at all the Charges of this Expedition, of which the *French* King makes a Preſent to his Royal Highneſs. The

The *French* King was ever liberal of fallacious Promiſes. He might as well have promis'd to the Duke of *Savoy* the Conqueſt of all *Italy*, as he has done that of the *Milaneſe*. If his Royal Highneſs be ſo credulous as to depend upon his Word, he'll ſoon be Maſter of all the Princes beyond the *Alps*. But time will make it appear that nothing can be more Chimerical than thoſe Projects. This, as well as the preceding Articles, have been kept very ſecret by the Council of *France*; becauſe they have been look'd upon as the chief Springs to engage the Duke of of *Savoy*, by the Hopes of becoming the greateſt Prince of *Italy*. Ambition and a Deſire of enlarging ones Power was ever a natural Paſſion in all Sovereigns; and I doubt not but *France* has done more at the Court of *Turin* by this *Artifice*, than by all the other Stratagems he has there employ'd.

Let's come to the VIIIth Article. The moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever all the Rights and Pretenſions he and his Predeceſſors had to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, the Principality of

of *Piedmont*, and County of *Nice*. One can ſo little depend upon ſuch ſort of Renunciations, that the Experience of this Age has taught all the Princes of *Europe*, that the *French* King obſerves Treaties no longer than they ſerve his Intereſt: For if after the Ratification is ſign'd, his Conncil do but ſuggeſt to him a new way of extending his Power and Dominions, nothing is able to ſtop him. He then only conſults his Favourite-Policy, and knows no other Rule beſides his Ambition, to which there's no preſcribing of juſt Bounds; becauſe he is ſtill too powerful. The ſtronger does ever give Laws to the weaker. And ſince the *French* King is not yet reduc'd by the united Forces of the moſt powerful Princes in *Europe*, we muſt neceſſarily conclude, that he has not yet chang'd his Maxims.

In the Year 1640, there was a Book printed at *Madrid*, and writ by a *Spaniſh* Plenipotentiary, entituled, *Succeſſos principales de la Monarchia de l'Eſpania el Anno* 1639. wherein the Author, by a kind of Prophetical Spirit, ſaid, that the *French* King took the way

way to arrive at the Empire : That his Predeceſſors had ſhew'd it him by the taking of *Mets*, *Toul* and *Verdun*: That *Lewis* XIII. had follow'd them, by making himſelf Maſter of *Alſatia* and *Lorrain* : That if *Lewis* XIV. could but take *Thionville*, he would ſeize upon *Luxemberg*, compleat the Conqueſt of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, lay the *Palatinate* open and without Defence, and would make himſelf abſolute in all the Country of *Treves*, and all the ancient *Auſtraſia*. His Prophecy went ſtill further : He added, that by the Conqueſt of *Thionville*, that Monarch would make the three Catholick Electors his Subjects : That *Spain* would loſe *Flanders*, the Empire and Cities of *Germany* their Liberty, and the *German* Princes their Dominions.

This Prophecy had certainly been accompliſh'd, had the Confederate Princes any longer delay'd to put a Stop to the Deſigns of the *French* King.

However we may ſay, that 'tis by the Violation of Treaties that he has laid the Foundation of that overgrown

grown Power, which one might juſtly call the *Tyrant of Europe*, and which has an abſolute Sway in almoſt all Courts.

After ſo many living Examples, and repeated Experience of the ſmall Credit that can be given to the *French* King's Word, we may ſafely conclude, that his late Renunciation to the Dominions of his Royal Highneſs, will not be of long Continuance.

The ninth Article whereby the *French* King engages and promiſes to aſſiſt the Duke of *Savoy*, in order to reduce the City of *Geneva*, was never made publick, through Reaſons of State and Policy; as well as ſeveral others which have ſecretly been agreed upon by the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy*. Time will clear this great Myſtery. However it is certain that *France* for theſe many Years paſt has meditated the Ruin of that City. The Proteſtant Religion, which is profeſs'd there, is the chief Reaſon of theſe two Princes Hatred againſt it. Beſides, the good Succeſſes the *French* King has had in extinguiſhing the Re-

Reform'd Religion in *France*, give him the Hopes to bring it under his Subjection after a general Peace is concluded. This grand Deſign had by this time been accompliſh'd, had he not fear'd a Rupture with the *Switzers*, who have declar'd themſelves Protectors of it. He has already but too many Enemies upon his Back; and therefore it is convenient for him to diſſemble and temporize till he has decided the Quarrels he has with the Allied Princes. In the mean time he has taken all the neceſſary Meaſures for that Purpoſe, and the *French* Reſident at *Geneva*, is an ill *Omen* to the Safety and Liberty of that Republick, ſince he only lives there to know their weak and ſtrong Sides, and obſerve all that paſſes, which he preſently acquaints his Maſter withal.

But when all is done, perhaps the *French* King promiſes more to the Duke, than he is able to perform. 'Tis not the firſt time he has been out in his Projects. The Face of Affairs does often change in a moment; and a ſmall Diſappointment may make his

his Deſigns miſcarry. But let us ſuppoſe that the *French* will make himſelf Maſter of *Geneva*; what Security can his Royal Highneſs have that he will put it into his Hands, and punctually perform all his Promiſes? I do not know any Body would take upon him that Guarranty. The *French* King's Honeſty in thoſe ſort of Matters is now become ſo ſlippery and ſuſpicious, that it is more likely he would keep that Conqueſt for himſelf, than reſign it to the Duke. Let us therefore conclude, That this Article is juſt as thoſe that went before, that is, imaginary and chimerical. The *French* King will never want for colourable Pretences to call back his Word, and keep his Promiſes to the Duke no farther than he has a mind to

Thus having examin'd the Treaty of Peace concluded betwixt the *French* King and *Victor Amedeus* II. Duke of *Savoy*; let's now conſider the Conſequences of that Peace: And firſt let us begin with its ſolemn Publication at *Paris*, on the Tenth of *September*, 1696.

BE *it known to all, That a good, firm, ſtable, and ſolid Peace, with an entire and ſincere Friendſhip and Reconciliation, has been made and agreed upon between the Moſt High, Moſt Excellent, and Moſt Mighty Prince* LEWIS *by the Grace of God, of* FRANCE *and* NAVARRE *King, our Sovereign Lord; and the Moſt High and Mighty Prince* VICTOR AMEDEUS *the Second, Duke of* SAVOY; *their Vaſſals, Subjects, and Servants, in all their Kingdoms, Dominions, Countries, Lands, and Lordſhips of their Obedience. That the ſaid Peace is general betwixt them and their ſaid Vaſſals and Subjects; and that, by vertue of the ſame, it is lawful for them to go and come, to return and ſojourn in all the Places of the ſaid Kingdoms, Dominions, and Countries; to Trade and Merchandiſe, hold Correſpondence and Communication one with another, in all manner of Freedom and Security, as well by Land as by Sea, and on Rivers and other Waters, on this ſide and that ſide the Mountains, and in the ſame manner as it has and ought to have been done in time of good, ſincere, and amicable Peace, ſuch as it has pleaſed the Divine*

Divine Goodneſs to grant unto the ſaid Lords, Kings, and Dukes of Savoy, *their People and Subjects. Which to maintain and entertain, it is moſt expreſly forbidden to all Perſons, by what Quality or Title ſoever dignified or diſtinguiſh'd, to undertake, attempt, or innovate any thing to it contrary or prejudicial, upon pain of being ſeverely puniſh'd, as Infringers of Peace, and Diſturbers of the Publick Repoſe. Given at Our Court at* Verſailles *the Eighth day of* September, 1696.

Signed, *LEWIS.*

And a little lower,

Phelypeaux, &c.

This Peace, as you ſee, was publiſh'd at *Paris* with all the Pomp and Solemnity that uſually attend thoſe great Events in which *France* has a more than ordinary Concern: And there's no doubt but ſhe has affected to ſhew an uncommon Magnificence in this, thereby to dazle the Confederate Princes, and make the Succeſs of a Negotiation, which ſhe looks upon as the Foundation of a General Peace, ſound high in all the Courts of *Europe*. The *French* King's Policy

is

is good enough, as to that matter: He loſes nothing by crying up and proclaiming whatever he does and undertakes; but often draws a great deal of Good from a falſe Shew, and ſo turns both his good and bad Succeſſes to his own advantage. According to this Maxim, it is obſervable, That during this War, when he has loſt a Battel or a Town, or ſuffer'd any other Damage, he has caus'd Publick Rejoycings to be made, and order'd his Generals and Governours of Towns to diſcharge their Artillery, as if he had won a ſignal Victory over his Enemies. This Conduct, tho' a little unſincere, has brought great Advantages to him.

Firſt, By that means he has dazzl'd his Subjects, and kept them in Obedience, by flattering them with imaginary Succeſſes; and has receiv'd from them, at the ſame time, all the neceſſary Subſidies to anſwer the vaſt Charges of a burdenſom War. Secondly, He thereby has confirm'd the ſtaggering Fidelity of the Conquer'd Nations. In fine, He has rais'd the drooping Spirits of the Soldiers that fought

fought under his Generals, and has, as we ſay, ſet a good Face on a bad Game: Witneſs the extravagant Rejoicings made at *Paris* after the Battel of the *Boyne*, upon the falſe Report of the Death of the King of *England*, thoſe that were made after the loſs of a Fight at Sea, and generally in all the Rencounters where the *French* King's Arms were worſted. But we may freely ſay, That all the Parade and Oſtentation of the Court of *France*, upon the ſcore of the Peace of *Italy*, will be ſo far from making any Impreſſion upon the moſt Serene Allies, to engage them to agree the ſooner to a General Peace, that it will rather beget in them the Reſolution of carrying on the War more vigorouſly than ever. Their Intereſt has no relation with that of the Duke of *Savoy*; and if that Prince has been willing to undo himſelf, and ſacrifice his Dominions and Liberty out of a Frolick, the Confederate Princes will not make his Conduct the Standard of Theirs. They have taken up Arms to make a ſolid and laſting Peace, and will not lay them down upon any other Terms.

The

The general Publication of that Peace was follow'd by a Letter directed to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, in order to have *Te Deum* ſung as a Thankſgiving ; wherein the *French* King gives us a true Idea of the Motives upon which he has acted during this War. There the Language and Genius of the Court of *France* are expreſs'd in their genuine and natural Colours. That Piece being already made publick, we ſhall diſpenſe with inſerting it here ; and tho' it deſerve to be examin'd at large, we will content our ſelves with making ſome few particular Reflections upon it, and ſo conclude. The Court of *France* never publiſhes Pieces of that importance, before they are maturely ſtudied, and have paſt the Cenſure of his moſt able Miniſters. In a word, This is a Draught in Little of the vaſt Deſigns and moſt ſecret Thoughts of the *French* King.

That Monarch begins with the Motives that have induc'd him to take up Arms, which are to defend Religion and *Vindicate the Injur'd Majeſty of KINGS.* This Declaration is agreeable

able to that he made before, in all the *Manifeſto's* he publiſh'd before the Rupture. And therefore we may conclude, That the Council of *France* have long before ſtudied the Artifices they now employ to break the Union of the Confederate Princes. Thoſe Artifices are ſo much the more dangerous, as they ſtrike at the moſt ſenſible Part of Civil Society, that is to ſay, *Religion*, and *the Majeſty of Kings*. As to the firſt, All Sovereign States are naturally very tender of the Religion they profeſs; the Catholick Princes, of their Religion; and the Proteſtant Princes, of theirs: But to hear the *French* King ſpeak, one would think him the Only Defender of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and that the Emperour, the King of *Spain*, and the other Catholick Princes, whoſe Zeal is unqueſtionable, have abandon'd its Intereſt.

If the *French* King ſhould ſpread abroad ſuch Diſcourſes in an unknown Country, remote from our Continent, and among a barbarous People, ignorant of the Tranſactions of *Europe* for theſe Fifty Years paſt, eſpecially ſince he

the Death of Cardinal *Mazarin*, 'tis certain he might impoſe upon their Credulity: But what can be more abſurd and extravagant, than to publiſh now all thoſe Impoſtures before the face of all *Chriſtendom*, to which he has been a Scourge and a Perſecutor? Witneſs the Quarrels he had with the Court of *Rome*, under the Pontificate of *Innocent* XI. If that Pious Pope had not oppos'd all the Extravagancies of the Court of *France*, were not we like to ſee the Church rent and torn by a more cruel and monſtrous Schiſm, than ever the Perſecutions of the moſt dreadful Heathen Tyrants have been? There's no need of renewing here the Remembrance of thoſe Ills that have made all *Chriſtendom* to groan; they are too freſh to be forgotten: Let us be contented to ſay, That the *French* King is ſo unſincere upon that Point, that all the Confederate Princes are fully convinc'd, that *Religion* has the leaſt ſhare in his undertaking the preſent War. 'Tis well known alſo, that it is upon another Motive, that he has ſuppreſt the Reform'd Religion in *France*. This laſt

Step ought to be look'd upon as a ſecret Spring to make himſelf a ſurer Way to the Univerſal Monarchy; ſince we ſee he has in a manner done more miſchief to the Catholick than Proteſtant Princes. This is a dangerous Decoy, and a ſecret Warning to the Catholick Princes, who are in Confederacy with the Proteſtant, not to give ear to the Artifices of *France*, whoſe aim is to diſunite them, and, by that means, invade their Dominions and Liberty.

The Duke of *Savoy*, as we have ſeen of late, has begun to make a Breach in that Alliance: The Miniſters of *France*, like deceitful *Syrens*, have drawn him into dangerous Snares, by their ſweet enchanting Voice. The fair and ſpecious Pretence of Religion has put all the Courts of *Italy* in motion, and by that means the *French* King was reconcil'd to the Court of *Rome*, which was before his mortal Enemy. He could not have pitch'd upon a ſurer way to further his Deſigns, than by pretending, as he does at this time, that he acts out of a Zeal for Religion:

gion: By that means he casts a Mist before the Eyes of all the Catholick Princes, and insinuates himself into all Courts. But what will become of the Dominions of so many Sovereigns, if once divided from the Alliance of the Protestant Princes? Since we now see that their Safety and mutual Preservation wholly depends upon that Alliance. We still repeat it here: Let not the Duke of *Savoy*'s Example ever shake this sacred Union; for this is the only thing the *French* King aims at, and the Hinges upon which all his Designs turn. All Princes are for their Share in an Affair that concerns every one in particular, and all in general.

The present War is not upon the account of Religion: 'Tis only *France* that says so, to impose upon the Confederates, and disunite them. 'Tis plain, the *French* King endeavours to perswade the Catholick Princes, that the only Cause which has brought this War upon him, is the implacable Hatred of the Protestant Princes against him, for persecuting his Protestant Subjects; which is both false and

ridiculous: For if the *French* King had deſign'd nothing but the pretended Extirpation of *Hereſie*, never had the preſent War been kindled in *Europe*; becauſe the different Intereſts of the Proteſtant Princes were ſo far from uniting them in a Cauſe which was ſo juſt in it ſelf, that they rather ſeem'd to divide them ſtill the more.

'Tis therefore to no purpoſe that the *French* King makes uſe of the Cloke of Religion, to cover a Conduct which every one knows to have no other than Temporal Motives; ſuch as are the Violation of all Treaties, the Uſurpation of his Neighbours Dominions, the Ruin of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Protecting of the *Turk*, his Deſigns upon *England*, by ſupporting the late King *James*, his Attempts upon the Princes and States beyond the *Alps*, the Slavery of all *Europe*, and, in a word, the accompliſhing of his grand Maſter-piece, the *Univerſal Monarchy*. After ſo many cruel and treacherous Attempts, after ſo many Reaſons of Complaint given to the Confederates, and after the repeated Experiences they have had of the

French

French King's Double-dealing and Foul-play, how can they now believe he is ſincere, when he tells us, That he had no other Aim than the Defence and Protection of Religion.

Let's now paſs to the *Majeſty of Kings*, of which the *French* King declares himſelf Defender and Protector. For theſe Nine Years paſt, ſays that Monarch, he maintains the War againſt a Conſpiracy of all *Europe*. Upon what account? To defend Religion, and *Vindicate the Majeſty of Kings*: Nothing can be more Great, more Glorious, and more Noble, than ſuch a Deſign. That Monarch employs all his Forces, exhauſts his Treaſures, and ſacrifices his People and Subjects, and all this *to vindicate the Majeſty of Kings*. We muſt confeſs the *French* King's Zeal to be very great, his Projects magnanimous and pious, in a word, worthy of the Firſt Monarch of *Chriſtendom*. King *James* is to be accounted Happy for being under the Protection of *France*, provided this Protection be Sincere, and the *French* King do not play foul upon this Occaſion, as he has done hereto-

fore in ſeveral Quarrels betwixt Chriſtian Princes. He has often been ſeen to eſpouſe the Intereſt of the one, by forſaking the Party of the other for whom he had declar'd himſelf, and do ſuch Work as has ruin'd both in the Concluſion.

So that in all Quarrels he alone has got ſomething by them: He never keeps ſuch a ſtir, and takes ſo much pains for nothing; and whenever he does any great Service, 'tis always upon condition, that the private Advantages he ſhall draw from it, will be proportionable to his Labour. According to this Principle, if the *French* King could make a Peace with the Allies upon ſuch eaſie Terms as he deſires, the *Majeſty of Kings*, which he pretends to vindicate, would ſoon be forgotten, I had almoſt ſaid, ſacrific'd; for, what will he not do, when his Intereſt lies at ſtake? Nothing can be more ſingular than the Zeal and Ardour the *French* King pretends for King *James*'s Intereſt: All the World are inform'd, how the pernicious Counſels of *France* have been the Cauſe of the Misfortunes

and

and Fall of that Prince. 'Tis *France* that has rais'd him to the Throne, by ſecret and underhand Practices, unknown to moſt People to this very day; and it may be ſaid, That *France* has made him loſe his Crown, by putting him upon ſuch violent Methods as have render'd him odious to his Subjects, whoſe Ruin he had contriv'd, if God Almighty had not ſnatch'd them from the impending Danger by a miraculous Revolution. The *French* King's Zeal and Generoſity deſerve to be commended: He endeavours to reſtore a Prince he has been the Ruin of, and this he calls, *Vindicating the Majeſty of Kings*; for which he ſacrifices the Majeſty of all other Monarchs in *Chriſtendom*. Who can be ſo credulous, as to think his Conduct ſincere upon this Occaſion? And is it poſſible the *French* King can ſtrain thoſe fine Sentiments of Commiſeration for an unfortunate Prince, ſo high, as not to ſcruple to declare War againſt all *Europe*, to vindicate that pretended *Majeſty of Kings*?

We may rather ſay, that he has quite another thing in Proſpect, and that he

he only uſes *the Majeſty of Kings* as a Pretence to colour a bad Cauſe, further his grand Deſigns, weaken the Confederacy by the Ruine of the Forces of the Crown of *England*, and weary the Allies by the Tedioufneſs of the War; ſtill keeping his old Maxims and Inclinations, which would ſoon revive more fierce than ever, if he could clap up a bad Peace with the Confederate Princes. Thoſe are the true Motives that prevail with the *French* King to vindicate the pretended *Majeſty of Kings*, which he makes ſound ſo high in all the Courts of *Chriſtendom*.

'Tis upon that Account that he defiles himſelf with all manner of Crimes. Wicked Attempts, Plots, Treacheries and Murders, are nothing to him.

If by this means the *French* King pretends *to vindicate the Majeſty of Kings*, he muſt own his Cauſe to be very bad; and that the Upſhot of all the Honour that will accrue to him upon this ſcore, will be no more than a monſtrous Parallel of what has been practiſed by thoſe Heathen Princes that have been the Execration of

of their Age. This Conduct ought to make all *Chriſtendom* to tremble, ſince the Court of *France* is ſo far from diſowning it, that they rather ſeem to authorize it openly by the villanous Aſſaſſins they ſend over to *England*. If this be the way whereby the *French* King endeavours to arrive at a general Peace, we muſt confeſs that it will coſt dear to all *Europe*, and that all Honeſty is baniſh'd from the World.

The *French* King having acquainted the World with the Motives that made him undertake the preſent War, exalts the Progreſſes wherewith God Almighty has bleſs'd his Deſigns and proſper'd his Enterprizes. To hear him ſpeak, his Arms have always been triumphant and victorious; and all the Advantages the Allies have had during this war, are to be counted for nothing, and *France* alone has all the Honour of it. We do not wonder at this Haughtineſs: We know well enough this is the Language of the Court of *France*. That Crown is ſo uſed to thoſe Expreſſions, that unleſs ſhe be entirely pull'd down, and ſtripped

ped of her beſt Poſſeſſions, ſhe never will own her Loſſes; and perhaps then too ſhe will ſtill keep up her Pride. Glory muſt at any rate go before all her Enterprizes. The *French* Nation alone knows now-a-days how to command and make war, and all other Nations are ignorant and fit for nothing but to obey her proud Domination.

Yet for all this, the Confederates carried the very firſt Campagn three important Fortreſſes on the *Rhine*. Theſe Conqueſts were follow'd by a Victory won at *Wallcour*, by the Defeat of the beſt of the *French* King's Troops. Altho' this Fight was not general, the Advantages the Allies had in it gain'd them as much Honour as ever the *French* got in the Battels they won under the Conduct of the Mareſchal of *Luxemburg*; and during this Campagn the Confederate Arms were triumphant wherever they fought. The Irruption into *Dauphiné*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Sea-Fight that was fought betwixt the *French* and Confederate Fleet, do alſo deſerve to be reckon'd among

among the Advantages got by the Confederates. The Siege of *Namur*, where *France* had the Shame to ſee the Triumph of the Arms of the Allies, is too memorable to be paſs'd over in Silence. This only Conqueſt eclipſes all the Victories of which the *French* King now brags with ſo much Pride, ſince his united Forces were not able to prevent it; and that in ſpite of the Preſence of a Mareſchal of *France*; who got into the Place, ſupported by an Army within, and another without, as numerous as ever *France* had: Since, I ſay, all theſe Precautions have had no other Effect than to haſten the taking of that Fortreſs, and heighten the Honour of the Allies: If after all theſe Advantages, the *French* King gives it out, that he always was ſuperiour, it muſt be confeſs'd, that he makes Fools of all the Nations of *Europe* who have been Spectators of 'em; and affronts beſides the Honour of ſo many generous and brave Princes who have ſignaliz'd themſelves in 'em. *All thoſe proſperous Succeſſes that have waited on my Arms*, ſays the *French* King, *have been the more grateful to*

me

me, as that I flatter'd my ſelf they might conduce to a Peace. The Allies do freely own, that *France* has been proſperous in her Undertakings; but they hope alſo that they have a Right to have the Advantages they got over that Crown taken notice of; and they cannot hear without a juſt Reſentment thoſe Diſcourſes which the *French* publiſh to the World, to rob them of the Honour they have gain'd in this War at the Expence of their Blood, and Loſs of their beſt Subjects and braveſt Generals. All theſe Conſiderations ought to engage the Council of *France* to ſpeak another Language. Altho' the Duke of *Savoy* have deſerted 'em, their Union will not be the leſs inviolable for it; and *France* has no great reaſon to boaſt ſo much of her Superiority. A croſs Accident is able to make her loſe all the Advantages ſhe pretends to draw from the Peace of *Italy*: Therefore ſhe ought to have more Regard for the Allies than ſhe has hitherto expreſs'd; and by a juſt Condeſcenſion prevent the dubious Fortune of War, and haſten the Concluſion of an honourable and laſting Peace.

FINIS.